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VOL. V NO. 130

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1980 JEDDAH RABI-AL-AWAL 17, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

Fahd holds two sessions with Kreisky

By Yonnis Isaac

RIYADH, Feb. 3 — Crown Prince Fahd and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held two rounds of talks Sunday, one of which was closed.

The two leaders held a meeting in the morning and another in the afternoon. The discussions dealt with political issues and bilateral cooperation, specifically the Middle East and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Austrian Ambassador Franz Schmid had earlier said the chancellor's visit would deal with developing bilateral relations in political, economic and cultural affairs.

The chancellor would also be interested in bearing the Saudi Arabian viewpoint on other issues, he said.

Earlier, Kreisky visited the Planning Ministry and reviewed the country's development plans. He was toured and briefed by Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer.

He also held talks with Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al Khail on banking cooperation between the two countries and the future of Austrian banks here. Sheikh Abu Al Khail said he explained to the chancellor Saudi Arabia's aid program to developing states.

Kreisky shared some observations about the Third General Conference of United Nations Industrial Development Organization which is being held in New Delhi.

The chancellor, who is accompanied by a 24-member delegation, wants to win a bigger role in the development of the Saudi economy, and informed sources said the Austrian leader was trying to arrange a long-term oil deal with the Saudi government.

Meets Somali and U.S. Leaders

Prince Fahd also met with two foreign leaders here Sunday. He met separately with Somali Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Jama Barre and Dr. Jesse Jackson, president of the Organization of United Peoples to Save Mankind.

Barre was joined by the Somali Ambassador Sheikh Abdulla Mahmoud and conveyed a message from President Siad Barre to King Khalid.

Dr. Jackson, who is on a tour of the Middle East, said he was pleased to meet with the Saudi monarch.

He also met with U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, William E. Brock, and discussed the situation in the Gulf and the role of the United States in the region.

Other proposals called for doubling the size of Kiyat Arba in reply to the murder, the radio said. About 3,000 Jews live in the suburb now.

French ships in Gulf

ABU DHABI, Feb. 3 (R) — Two French warships arrived in Abu Dhabi Sunday on a four-day goodwill visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) said.

French embassy sources said the ships, the *Escort Vessels Le d'Estienne d'Orves* and the *Victor Schoelcher*, were based in Toulon and had called at the former French colony of Djibouti in East Africa before docking here.

WAM said the ships' captains later met the chief of staff of the UAE's armed forces, Gen. Awad Al-Khalidi.



Crown Prince Fahd

Fahd calls for Palestine state, criticizes Camp David peace

RIYADH, Feb. 3 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Sunday blasted the Camp David accords and demanded the establishment of a Palestinian state.

In a major statement, one day before the arrival of President Carter's special security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in Riyadh Monday, the Crown Prince also reiterated full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territory.

Prince Fahd admitted that Saudi Arabia differed with the United States over these issues, but that it has been made clear that the Camp David accords are unacceptable.

Saudi Arabia has pointed out the gravity of continued American support for Israel while ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, he said.

"The United States has now found it was difficult to carry out the Camp David accords and realize a comprehensive peace in the region," he said.

"We believe that the United Nations resolutions and those of other international bodies can be used to bring about a just peace by solving this problem in a just manner."

Prince Fahd said he appreciated President Carter's efforts to solve the Palestinian question during his talks in the U.S. and also during Carter's visit to this country and talks with King Khalid.

"We made it quite clear from the beginning that the rights of the Palestinians should be taken into consideration in the first place so they may return to their country and have their own states," he said.

The Camp David accords have been unfair and have aggravated the crisis in the region until we have reached the present stage, which was characterized by illegitimate intervention in Afghanistan.

Prince Fahd strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of that country and said he was pleased with the resolutions of the Muslim foreign minister's conference recently held in Islamabad. He described the Soviet action as a gross and flagrant challenge.

"We reject this aggression because we denounce such acts of repression by force of arms by whatever power," he said.

"Besides, we as a Muslim nation reject Communism as a political and social ideology because it contravenes with our beliefs which form our systems of life."

Speaking about normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, he said it was agonizing to witness such a process while Arab lands, including some in Egypt, were still being occupied. Israel

was still occupying Arab territory in the West Bank, Gaza, confiscating Arab property and importing settlers to seize lands and dislodge their owners. In the process, it violated individual liberties and holds on to the holy city of Jerusalem.

"With singular arrogance, Israel maintains its rejection of Palestinian rights that

Continued on back page

Soviets have territorial ambitions

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP) — The Soviet Union has territorial ambitions but there is no proof that it has aggressive intentions in the Gulf region, Crown Prince Fahd said.

The *Sunday Times* of London reported Prince Fahd made the remark in an interview with the newspaper's deputy editor, Frank Giles, last week in Riyadh.

It quoted Prince Fahd as saying the Soviet Union "certainly has ambitious intentions in the Gulf, southwest Asia and in Africa. If she is given the opportunity to grab at this, she will seize that opportunity... so far, it has not been proved beyond doubt that the Soviet Union has real aggressive intentions in the

area (the Gulf)... she understands, after all, the cardinal importance of this area to the West. She is not going to take a major risk because she knows the complexity of the consequences."

The Prince also said, "What has happened in Afghanistan is a very bad example of how the strong can swallow the weak. We never thought that, in the 20th century, this could take place with impunity."

He said the Gulf states will defend themselves if they are attacked "and we are sure our friends in Europe and the U.S. will come to our help when we need them."

Muslims rap 'nonaligned' pro-Soviets

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 3 — The Muslim World League strongly condemned states claiming to be nonaligned, yet failing to denounce Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

The organization named specifically South Yemen and Cuba for their silence during the Soviet Union's full-scale invasion.

In a cable to the Third General Conference of the United Nations Development Organization meeting in New Delhi, the League said events in Afghanistan were "the most serious confrontation between Islam and the atheist empire of the Marxists."

The conference opened Jan. 21 and will continue meeting until Feb. 10.

Most countries in the world vigorously condemned the Soviet action, but there were a few states refraining from taking a stand on the issue, the cable said. The statement mentioned Cuba and South Yemen, which maintain they are non-aligned in world affairs.

The League said nobody with a clear conscience will believe misleading Soviet propaganda, which seeks to show aggression disguised as a gesture of support and assistance for the people of Afghanistan.

The conference was called on to condemn the invasion and denounce it as a gross interference leading to the displacement of people and the destruction of their homes and property. The cable said the invasion also robbed Afghans of their peace and security.

The Soviet invasion will lead to a deterioration of the world security situation and has upset the Islamic world and worried Muslims everywhere about the fate of their brothers in Afghanistan, the League said.

Germ warfare condemned

JEDDAH, Feb. 3 (SPA) — The Secretariat General of Arab Red Crescent Societies has condemned the Soviet Union's use of internationally banned germ-spreading bombs in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Abdul Ghani Ashi, secretary general of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, has urged the societies to extend moral and material assistance to the Muslim fighters in Afghanistan and the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

He also called upon them to help the Pakistani Red Crescent Society provide the refugees with necessary medical aids.



Abdo Yamani

Abdo Yamani tells Austrians 'Force Russians out'

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (AP) — Concerted pressure from democratic countries could force the Soviet Union to pull its troops out of Afghanistan, Information Minister Muhammad Abdo Yamani told Austrian newsmen in Riyadh Sunday.

To lodge only protests and permit the Soviet intervention would mean that the Soviets would not stop in Afghanistan but repeat the intervention in Iran and the oil-producing states of the Gulf, the minister said.

Yamani met Austrian reporters covering Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's tour of Asian countries. Kreisky arrived in Riyadh, the last stop of his five-nation trip, on Saturday.

According to the Austrian Press Agency, Yamani said Saudi Arabia was against a "policy of military strength," contending armed conflict might not only result in a third world war but spell "an end to the world."

The minister insisted the Soviet Union could instead be "hit real hard" by economic and technological sanctions.

Yamani predicted that the Soviet Union's current producing oil wells would be depleted in about ten years. The Soviet Union needs Western technology in order to drill deeper wells, he said.

He suggested a food and energy embargo against the Soviet Union would also be "very effective," provided the action is carried out jointly by the free world and the Soviets do not find a "back door" to obtain the commodities they need.

The Soviets will not withdraw from Afghanistan overnight for "reasons of prestige," Yamani stressed, but he said such concerted pressure, along with the problems they have with Afghanistan's zealous Muslims, could force the Soviets "to end this dangerous undertaking."

He said all Islamic nations were united in their repudiation of the Soviet moves because Muslims know that "a Communist regime is incompatible with their religion and their way of life."

FBI posed as Arabs to catch Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (R) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has questioned six U.S. Congressmen in a payoff scandal which involved federal agents gathering evidence by posing as businessmen and Arab Sheikhs, law enforcement sources said.

The six men questioned this weekend include one senator and five members of the House of Representatives, the sources said.

The six were confronted this weekend with videotape evidence of meetings with agents posing as Middle East businessmen in which hundreds of thousands of dollars were handed over in exchange for promises of the use of official influence, the sources said.

Federal grand juries are expected to begin hearing testimony against the six soon to determine whether charges should be filed against them, the sources said.

The official FBI spokesman refused to comment on the scandal.

The law enforcement sources said the investigation began in February, 1978, when a Lebanese businessman involved in oil transport told agents he could tell them how influence-peddling was carried out in Washington.

He said security could not be achieved in the Gulf region by introducing outside military forces.

"Any visible support of this kind by the Western nations, would be 'counter-productive,'" Sharabi said.

Brzezinski, Zia talks continue

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 3 (R) — U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski held further talks with President Zia Ul Haq Sunday after failing in initial discussions to establish a formula for new ties between Pakistan and Washington.

Both sides denied that there had been any difficulties in their talks Saturday and said they wanted to examine various aspects of the discussions in greater detail.

Brzezinski, who was sent to Islamabad by President Jimmy Carter following the Soviet military intervention in neighboring Afghanistan, was said by U.S. officials to be seeking an enduring and long-term relationship with Pakistan.

Saturday he gave Zia a letter from Carter and Pakistani sources said it contained an American promise to help Pakistan contain any Soviet threat.

Any problems in Brzezinski's discussions were thought likely to concern the amount of financial aid to offer. The Americans have proposed a military and economic aid package of \$400 million described previously by General Zia as "peanuts."

Brzezinski resumed his discussions with Zia after he returned Sunday from the frontier region where he met refugees who have recently crossed over to Pakistan from Afghanistan's Pakur province, a main center of insurgent activity against Kabul's Moscow-backed government.

"The Afghan people will be able to return to their homeland one day," Brzezinski said during a visit to a camp at Sadda, 80 miles southwest of the border city of Peshawar.

"You are in the right and you will succeed," he said.

The refugees told visiting U.S. officials that their homes, mosques and villages have been destroyed by the new Moscow-backed Afghan regime, forcing them to leave their homeland.

Brzezinski and under-secretary of state Warren Christopher were accompanied to the camp by Lt. General Fazle Haq, military governor of the province of Kurram, which has an 800-mile frontier with Afghanistan.

Nearly half a million Afghan refugees have crossed into Pakistan in the three years that successive Soviet-backed regimes have run the country.

Asked by reporters Saturday if the extended talks meant difficulties had arisen Brzezinski said, "No, it shows the talks were full and constructive and we want to have full consultations."

He went on, "We are dealing with serious matters and since these matters relate to regional and international security we want to explore them in full with our Pakistani friends."

General Zia said the talks were very successful and constructive and all aspects of "the problem" were examined.

A communiqué said the two men and their advisers discussed the global strategic considerations arising from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the implications for Pakistan and the United States.

Meanwhile, India's top diplomat flies to Islamabad Monday with a goodwill message and a warning that the extensive rearming of Pakistan would jeopardize the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Foreign secretary Mehendra Uttaraaya Sathé's talks in Islamabad Tuesday and Wednesday will be the first direct high-level contact between the two countries since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Mrs. Indira Gandhi's return to power in India.

Sathé, the number two man in the Indian external affairs ministry, will assure Pakistani leaders that Prime Minister Gandhi and her new government want to develop friendly relations with Islamabad.

After Baghdad visit Arafat in Riyadh for talks

RIYADH, Feb. 3 (SPA) — Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee, Yasser Arafat, arrived here Sunday from Baghdad. He was met by the Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman, an official of the Royal Protocol and Rafik Nasha, the PLO's representative in the Kingdom.

Arafat came to Saudi Arabia after meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Arafat and Hussein discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian question, according to the Iraqi News Agency. The Baghdad meeting also was attended by Maim Haddad, a member of the national leadership of the ruling Baath Party, INA said.

During his current tour of Arab countries for consultations on the Egyptian-Israeli peace moves, Arafat Saturday attacked U.S. President Jimmy Carter. "We shall not allow Carter, the cowboy, and his forces to move freely in the Middle East," he said Friday in a commemorative speech.

The speech was made at a rally in memory of the Dec. 15 assassination of two PLO officials in Cyprus. "We will not allow Carter and his agents in the Middle East to impose the humiliating self-rule project on our Palestinian people in the Occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip," he said in his speech.

Israel captured the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip from Jordan and Sinai from Egypt in the 1979 war.

During the rally, the commando leader reiterated an old pledge that his forces will "blow up" the oil wells in the Gulf area in case of an invasion.



Yasser Arafat

reiterated an old pledge that his forces will "blow up" the oil wells in the Gulf area in case of an invasion.

5,000 arrested by Cairo police

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (R) — Police have detained more than 5,000 suspected "criminals" in greater Cairo in the past three days, the weekly Egyptian *October* magazine said Sunday.

The magazine said 67 narcotics dens were raided and 108 unlicensed weapons were seized. There was no immediate police confirmation of the report.

Arab leaders skeptical of 'Carter Doctrine'

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — A number of Arab states in the Gulf are suspicious of the newly proclaimed "Carter Doctrine" and have rebuffed the U.S. president's offer of an armed American presence in the region, according to four U.S. experts who have just returned from the Middle East.

For most of the Gulf states, Israel is still perceived as a greater threat to the region than the Soviet Union, and there is considerable concern in the area over America's inability or unwillingness to solve the Palestinian problem, the experts said.

Until the Carter administration shows it understands the Arab position on the Palestinians, and is willing to confront Israel head-on over the issue, Arabs in the Gulf will remain suspicious of U.S. intentions, they said.

The experts outlined their findings here this past week after returning from a tour of Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Qatar,

Bahrain, Oman and Jordan.

The four were Vice Admiral Mar-maduke Bayne, who commanded the U.S. Navy's Middle East task force until 1977; Georgetown University Professor Hisham Sharabi; Dr. Michael Hudson, director of Georgetown's Center for Contemporary Arab Studies; and Dean Peter Krogh of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service.

Admiral Bayne quoted one Gulf foreign minister as saying "the U.S. is simply not welcome in the area (as a military force) because we now understand your domestic politics better, and we don't believe you any more when you say are trying to be even-handed" on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

This foreign minister, who was not identified, told Bayne that the U.S. had ignored discreet messages from the area's rulers — that it must pressure Israel to resolve the Palestine question, the admiral said.

Bayne and Hudson said most Gulf leaders were agreed that the U.S.-Israeli

strategic alliance posed a greater threat to the region than Soviet aggression.

Sharabi, a Palestinian-American, said he was not optimistic about the U.S. changing its policy in the region.

"The United States is now heading for disaster in the Middle East," he said.

In a later interview with "Arab News," Sharabi said the Carter administration is under no real pressure to modify its policies, since the Arab states in region have not yet used the leverage or bargaining power they possess with the United States.

The U.S. he said, needs the Arabs, for both economic and strategic reasons.

"As long as the Arab states, especially the Gulf countries, acquiesce in an American policy that displays contempt for their national interests — as long as they don't adopt a strong position in the face of this U.S. policy, and they are capable of doing that — then the U.S. will remain contemptuous of these Arabs and will continue along these paths which run counter to

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To replace foreigners

Algozaibi says Plan will stress manpower

DAMMAM, Feb. 3 (SPA) — The minister of industry and electricity, Dr. Ghazi Algozaibi, says that the Third Plan has several programs for blue-collar training of Saudi Arabians. The intention is to replace foreigners in the labor force.

He told an open seminar Saturday at King Fahd University here on Industry and Electricity in Saudi Arabia that the use of foreign manpower is only temporary. When public utilities and infrastructure development can stand alone, manufacturing industry will be entirely Saudiized.

He said that cooperation between the Kingdom and other Gulf countries has been greatly improved over the past 20 years. "But still we are at the beginning of the road to integration," Dr. Algozaibi added. He said there were several projects carried out in cooperation with Kuwait, Bahrain and other Gulf countries, and referred to the "absolute freedom" of movement of capital and manpower between Gulf countries.

Dr. Algozaibi said that Unayna village will soon become the first in Saudi Arabia to be powered by solar energy. He said that the Kingdom had gone a long way in development, and was attending all international conferences on solar energy.

Fahd approves industry week

RIYADH, Feb. 3 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has agreed to the organization of a Week of National Industry in Saudi Arabia.

The Ministry of Industry and Electricity will organize the event, which will include seminars, lectures, industrial exhibitions and films on what the local industry has achieved. A committee headed by the minister, Dr. Ghazi Algozaibi, has been set up.

Jubail basic industry work will start soon

JUBAIL, Feb. 3 (SPA) — Jubail is now ready for work to start on downstream industrial projects, Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algozaibi announced Sunday.

After visiting the planned industrial city, Dr. Algozaibi said he hoped work would start within the coming few weeks. The minister Saturday inspected the sites of industrial projects here as well as work on the major downstream projects carried out for the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu.

Dr. Algozaibi is on a visit to the Eastern Province, to dedicate a number of industrial projects.

He said that small solar energy stations had been set up in some cities, including one at the University of Petroleum and Minerals.

On foreign businessmen and firms overpricing raw materials to make excessive profits, Dr. Algozaibi said that the ministry had urged those people permanently to reduce their prices. It also has its own system of supervising, and has managed to obtain raw materials at the cheapest cost without a lower quality.

He said that industrial planning in Saudi Arabia emphasized quality in locally manufactured goods. He added that the state never backed superfluous industries that did not help the requirements of development. At the same time, it encouraged local industry by compelling firms to give preference to locally manufactured goods. As a result of this policy, some locally manufactured goods have surpassed their foreign competitors in quality.

He added that the failure of some industries was useful in devising a realistic approach to the country's industry.

He added that the Kingdom's resources would mainly serve heavy industries and the petrochemical industry, which will compete on world markets and will yield a revenue in value added to oil. He pointed out that the ministry prepared market studies before the establishment of any plant.

Dr. Algozaibi said that the time when foreign concerns proposed and the Kingdom blindly accepted was gone for good. Coordination was going on between Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries to make sure that foreign offers and prices do not differ from one country to another for no good reason.

Dr. Algozaibi said that the ministry encouraged national food industries which could bring about self-sufficiency in certain goods, like dairy products, eggs and mineral water.

He added that by the end of the Third Plan, the country will have reached the target of self sufficiency in food production. He also said that under the Plan, the Kingdom can build a factory every other day.



Dr. Ghazi Algozaibi

E. Province bus services to start today

RIYADH, Feb. 3 — Public bus services in Damman, Alkhobar, Qatif and to Dhahran airport begins Monday. The Saudi Public Transport Company will hold an inaugural ceremony Monday morning in the Dhahran International Hotel.

"The initiation of public bus services in the Eastern Province is an important milestone in the development of a comprehensive bus system for the entire Kingdom," said Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, minister of communications and chairman of Saptco.

"Operations in the Eastern Province will join the public transport company's successful systems that have already been operating in the cities of Riyadh and Mecca and the intercity service that has linked the cities of Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, and Taif."

"We are encouraged by the public's acceptance of the public transport company and pledge to always strive to provide safe, economical and dependable public transport service," Sheikh Hussein added.

He also said that an inner-city bus service will begin soon in Jeddah and plans for one in Medina are moving ahead.

WEATHER

It will be moderate in most areas and cloud will thicken in the western and north-western region. Thunderstorms may occur in those areas.

Winds will be south-westerly and active in the central and northern regions, raising sand and limiting horizontal vision.

Conditions will be choppy to medium in the Red Sea and moderate to light in the Gulf.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	32	21
Jeddah	29	22
Riyadh	19	07
Dhahran	18	05
Medina	27	15
Taif	23	12
Jizan	30	23
Hail	19	—
Turaif	12	02
Arar	17	03
Jouf	14	02
Abha	20	06

It never happened

Salman slams reporting of SR70m heist

JEDDAH, Feb. 3 — Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman, Sunday attacked "exaggeration and the use of misleading headlines" in one daily newspaper.

Prince Salman was referring to an article published by *Al-Jazirah* Thursday. Its front page banner headline was "A citizen loses SR70 million and recovers it after only five hours."

He said the headline was disturbing and written in such a way as to tell the reader that a great crime has taken place. Although the original statement was irresponsible, it was exaggerated when published.

Al-Jazirah said that a Saudi Arabian was robbed of documents and deeds of sale worth over SR70 million, and that the police managed to arrest the culprit and restore the fortune in less than five hours.

It said that the man, whose name it did not disclose, had an argument with a taxi driver. The passenger opened the door and was half way out when the driver drove off unexpectedly, taking the man's attaché case, which contained the SR70 million.

Prince Salman said in a statement to the same newspaper that the attaché case left in the taxi only contained documents and maps, which could not have been of any use to the taxi driver.

He said that the man had taken a taxi. He stopped the taxi for some purpose saying he would return in a while, leaving his case.

As was prohibited in that place, parking or waiting a policeman instructed the taxi driver to move. When he drove off looking for a nearby parking area, the passenger returned to find that the taxi was gone. He informed the authorities.

Riyadh Traffic Department was at the time carrying out a campaign against government employees who drive taxis. Many were detained and the driver who had the attaché case was among them.

According to *Al-Jazirah*, the victim had failed to take down the taxi's number. All he could remember was the face of the irascible driver.

According to *Al-Jazirah*'s article, the man went straight to the office of Deputy Minister of the Interior Prince Ahmad, who gave immediate instructions. Within minutes all traffic police and cadets of the Traffic Academy were mobilized for "one of the most extraordinary manhunts in the Kingdom," it said.

It had quoted Public Security officials as saying that the driver will receive "the deterrent punishment he deserves" to be an example to others.

Prince Salman said that the taxi driver had no criminal intention, as there was no cash in the attaché case. The security authorities often receive reports of larger amounts of money and other valuables lost by being forgotten in taxis.

Drivers always deliver things left in their taxis to the nearest police station, as Saudi Arabians across the world are known for their trustworthiness, Prince Salman said.

With Petromin

Mobil will operate Yanbu pipeline

By Tod Robberson
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Feb. 3 — Mobil Corporation, one of the four partners in the Arabian American Oil Company, has received a contract to assist Petromin in the operation of the SR5.4 billion East-West crude oil pipeline.

The 1215 kilometer line, which is expected to be completed by mid-1981, will have the largest capacity of any crude line in the world. It will run from the Eastern Province oil fields to Yanbu and will have an initial capacity of

1.8 million barrels a day. Mobil said here Petromin has plans to expand capacity, but he would not say how far advanced those plans are. Mobil is managing the design and construction of the pipeline. Which has been under way since 1978.

Mobil won the contract against other companies. Mobil declined to say how much it will be paid for the work, but Mobil and Petromin will be the only two companies involved in the operation.



Prince Salman

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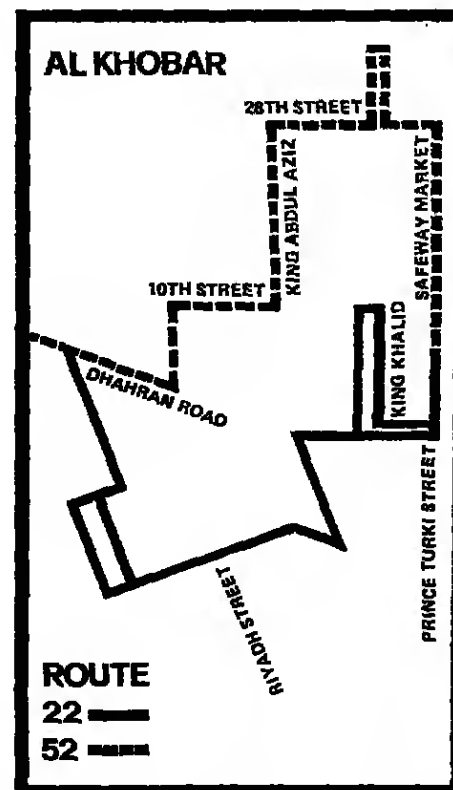
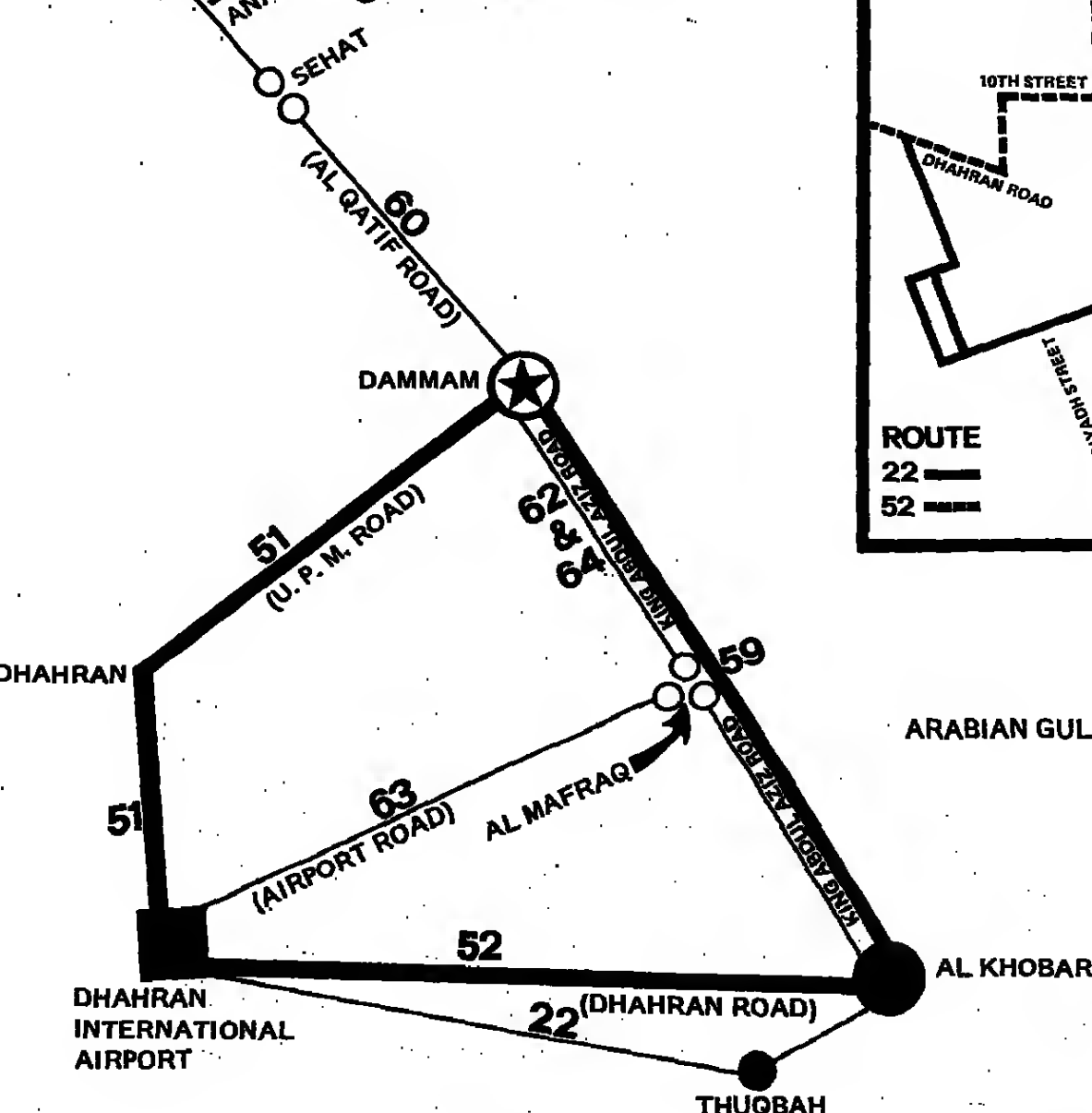
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- ROUTE 60 DAMMAM — SEHAT VIA GENERAL HOSPITAL (6:00 AM TO 10:00 PM)
- ROUTE 61 SEHAT — QATIF VIA ANAK (6:00 AM TO 10:00 PM)
- ROUTE 62 DAMMAM — AL MAFRAK VIA NATIONAL GUARD (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 63 DHAHRAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT — AL MAFRAK VIA SOUK MARKET (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 64 DAMMAM — AL MAFRAK VIA STADIUM (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 65 AL-KHOBAR — AL MAFRAK VIA NORTHRUP COMPOUND (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)

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ARABIAN GULF

هكذا من الابل

Bomb rocks Tel Aviv suburb

TEL AVIV, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — A bomb exploded in the main street of a Tel Aviv suburb Sunday, wounding six persons, one of them seriously, police said.

The bomb, apparently planted by Palestinian commandos, exploded in a trash can near the police station in Rehovot, 18 kilometers south of Tel Aviv.

The state radio reported that police detained 20 Palestinians for questioning as explosives experts searched the area for additional bombs.

In another development, eight Israelis, including two policemen, were injured Saturday when rival Palestinian and Jewish soccer teams clashed during a league match in the Arab village of Baka el-Gharbiye, police said.

Policemen on the scene used tear gas to disperse spectators and players from the field.

Rebels intended to declare town independent, Nouira says

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — Guerrillas who attacked the central Tunisian mining town of Gafsa last week intended to declare the region independent, Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira has said in an interview.

Tunisia has alleged that the assault, in which more than 40 persons were killed, was backed by Libya.

Nouira Saturday told the newspaper *Le Monde* that the guerrillas, 42 of whom are captured, intended to seek foreign support if they had succeeded in seizing Gafsa.

"It is logical to assume that they would have called on the government which harbored, trained and supplied them," he added.

Tunisia has expelled the Libyan ambassador since the attack and has recalled its own envoy from Tripoli.

Nouira told *Le Monde* that the guerrillas "counted on Libyan support, by parachute, to resupply them with arms and food and to furnish them, not only with everything necessary to defend their position, but also to go on the offensive."

The information had been provided by captured guerrillas.

In Tunis, a guerrilla prisoner interviewed on television Friday night said that other groups were being trained in Libya for similar attacks.

Raouf Smida, 24, said he trained for 3-1/2 months under Libyan officers at Khoms about 150 kilometers from Tripoli.

He said there were 120 other Tunisians in the group and that Tunisians in Libya without proper identification papers were forced to join guerrilla training camps. Sudanese, Egyptians and Syrians were also undergoing training, he claimed.

On Friday, Wassila Bourguiba, wife of the Tunisian head of state, led a march of national solidarity through the southern town of Nefta, near Gafsa.

Demonstrations were organized throughout the country to protest against the events in Gafsa.

Demonstrators demanded punishment for the raiders and a break with the Libyan regime which the government has accused of harboring and training the guerrillas.

Gafsa is a phosphate mining town of 30,000, many sympathetic to Tunisian labor leaders sentenced to long prison terms after being convicted of stirring up bloody riots in Tunis on Jan. 26, 1978.

In Algiers, Tunisian Ambassador Amor Fezzani conferred with foreign ministry officials about the attack.

Tunisia has said the raiders reached its territory through Algeria.

Algerian officials have said that Algeria was not involved and that no infiltration had been detected at the border.



CAPTURED: Picture shows some of the guerrillas who attacked the central Tunisian mining town of Gafsa last week. Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira has said that the attackers intended to declare the region independent.

On Jeddah visit

Senate candidate blasts Zionist lobby in America

JEDDAH, Feb. 3 — Anthony R. Martintrigona, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate arrived in Saudi Arabia Sunday and in a special communique issued a blistering attack on the Zionist lobby in the United States.

Martintrigona is a candidate in the March 18, 1980 Democratic primary. He has previously expressed no opinions on American policy toward Israel.

Martintrigona called for respect on the part of the United States government of the "sovereignty of the Palestinian people." Martintrigona demanded the United States recognize a Palestinian government in exile, though not necessarily the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

"If the Palestinian people will renounce violence, I believe they should win at the conference table what has eluded them on the battlefield, namely a sovereign nation," Martintrigona stated. "The vital interests of the American people involve support of and support from our Arab allies in the Middle East. Whether we care to admit it or not, without Arab oil we could not maintain our standard of living. Then why are we fighting the Arabs? Why are we alienating our friends and hundreds of millions of people throughout the world just to support Israel?"

"The American people did not burn the Jews in World War II, the Germans did. But someone has somehow decided that American people must make war against the Arabs while the Germans make profits. This is insane. The Palestinian people did not commit the holocaust in World

War II, but they have been subjected to a holocaust by Israel, America and the United Nations that dispossessed them of their lands. Israel is dragging its feet on negotiations with Egypt and has no intention of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. I therefore demand that all American military and economic aid to Israel be suspended until a Palestinian nation is established," he said.

"What has Israel ever done for the United States? Are we supposed to support this hostile enclave in the Middle East forever and forever alienate our Arab friends and unite the Muslim world against the United States. The time has come for common sense. If the American people want to lower their standard of living because of the economic costs associated with support of Israel, then they should be honestly told they are making that choice. But I do not believe the American people want to make or would make that choice. America is a hostage of the Zionist lobby that controls the Congress and manipulates the government in Washington from its masters in Jerusalem. We must expel all Israeli spies from the United States and no longer permit the Mossad to operate against the PLO. Israel must begin to respect the sovereignty of the American people," Martintrigona concluded.

Martintrigona is slated to meet with officials before returning to the United States and will also meet with Zbigniew Brzezinski if the Brzezinski party arrives in Saudi Arabia in time.

W. Germany, Turkey study aid program

BONN, Feb. 3 (R) — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer and a group of Turkish government economic experts have discussed a detailed medium-term program of Western aid to overcome Turkey's economic crisis, the finance ministry said Saturday.

In an interview published simultaneously in a Hamburg evening newspaper, Matthöfer said he expected to have worked out within a couple of weeks "a concept to stabilize the (Turkish) economy and increase defensive capability."

He is due to discuss the program further with French officials and with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris on Monday.

In Frankfurt, where the talks took place, informed sources said the Turkish government wanted to undertake a drastic change in economic policy which involved sharp restrictions on domestic money supply and freeing prices from government control. Last week it devalued its currency by 33 per cent.

OAPEC, Norway plan talks on cooperation

BAHRAIN, Feb. 3 (R) — Arab aid Norwegian officials will meet again later this year to discuss possible cooperation in the oil industry, an Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) bulletin said Sunday.

The first round of talks was held when a joint OAPEC-Norwegian cooperation committee met at OAPEC headquarters in Kuwait on Jan. 9.

Matters discussed included the development of engineering and consultancy services in hydrocarbon processing, the bulletin said.

The committee's next meeting will be held in Oslo on June 20. It was set up on the recommendation of a seminar in 1978 on cooperation between Scandinavian and OAPEC countries.

OAPEC members are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Algeria, Libya and Syria. Egypt was suspended a year ago for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Egypt military team leaves for Zaire visit

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (R) — Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali left Sunday for Zaire at the head of a military delegation, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. It gave no reason for the visit.

Egyptian Chief of Staff Ahmad Badawi visited Zaire early last year for talks on military cooperation and toured Zairean military installations.

In 1977, Egypt sent 50 air force pilots and technicians to help the Zairean government repel an invasion of Shaba province from Angola.

Mali's president to visit Iraq, Syria

BAMAKO, Feb. 3 (R) — President Moussa Traore of Mali will visit Iraq and Syria this week, it has been announced. The visits, starting Monday, will last about a week.

The West African country has close links with Arab countries of the Middle East and is seeking increased aid from them to face a chronic food shortage.

Bahrain minister off to France visit

BAHRAIN, Feb. 3 (R) — Bahrain's Foreign Minister Sheikh Muhammad Ben Mubarak al-Khalifa left Sunday for an official visit to France, the Gulf News Agency said.

The agency said Sheikh Muhammad would have talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on current Arab and international issues and on strengthening relations between their countries. It gave no details.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is due to visit several Gulf states in March.

Iranian troops recapture Kurdish town

TEHRAN, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — Government forces have recaptured the strategic Kurdish town of Kamyaran after four days of fighting with autonomy-seeking Kurdish guerrillas. Kurdish sources in Tehran said Sunday.

They said government forces, including Islamic revolutionary guards and regular troops recaptured the deserted town Sunday and stationed six tanks outside the guards' headquarters.

Residents fled to the hills and surrounding villages as guerrillas of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) and leftist Komalah surrounded Kamyaran, which commands the main road to the Kurdish stronghold of Sanandaj.

There were no reports of casualties during Sunday's clashes but the sources said revolutionary guards had taken many people prisoner in villages south of Kamyaran, in the Kermanshah province of Western Iran.

Renewed fighting was also reported around the Kurdish town of Paveh. The sources said government forces were using heavy weapons and had shelled and recaptured some villages.

Sporadic fighting was also reported in Paveh itself between pro- and anti-government guerrillas and the sources said the situation was very tense.

The official Pars news agency reported a clash between revolutionary guards and unidentified insurgents near the Iraqi border in Kermanshah province in which 20

insurgents were killed.

It was not immediately clear whether the three-hour battle, which took place around the village of Tapani on Friday, was related to the Kurdish fighting. Two guards were injured in the clash, Pars said.

The ruling revolutionary council Saturday night reaffirmed that law and order in the Kurdish region should be controlled by the government-appointed peace delegation which has been holding talks with Kurdish rebel leaders.

Meanwhile, KDP leader Abdul Rahman Qassemloo Saturday sent a cable to Ayatollah Khomeini requesting him to issue immediate orders to stop the violent clashes between the revolutionary guards and the

Kurds in northwest Iran.

China's official Xinhua News Agency quoting Pars said Qassemloo wired Khomeini that "the guards, using helicopters, tanks, and even Phantoms, yesterday bombarded defenseless villages. Many houses were destroyed and innocent children and women killed."

The cable said, "After the attack by the revolutionary guards on Kamyaran and following the massacre of innocent people, severe clashes are now taking place in Paveh region."

"If this war is not prevented immediately, the clashes will expand, and once again bloodshed and fratricide would spread in Kurdistan," Qassemloo was quoted as saying.

Honecker sends note to Bani-Sadr

E. Germany wants better Iran ties

EAST BERLIN, Feb. 3 (R) — East German leader Erich Honecker has called for an improvement in relations between Iran and East Germany in a telegram to President-elect Abdolhassan Bani-Sadr.

The message, congratulating Bani-Sadr on his election, said East Germany wanted to reiterate its readiness to promote all-round cooperation between the two states "on the basis of sovereign equality and non-

interference in internal affairs."

East Germany developed friendly ties with the deposed Shah's government and the monarch was due to pay a state visit to East Berlin in September 1978. It was postponed because of the growing revolt against his rule.

After months of silence over Iranian developments, the state-controlled East German press began reporting favorably on the students' occupation of the U.S. embassy in Tehran at the end of last year.

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Salvador hostages mistreated; leftists vow death sentence

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 3 (AP) — Armed militants have threatened to kill 10 persons held hostage in the Christian Democrat Party offices here, a hostage who was released said.

Florencio Aguirre, 45, a party member who was released without explanation, said the remaining hostages were being held "in sub-human condition."

"We were all threatened with death," he added. He said the activists from the Feb. 28 popular leagues who occupied the offices last week were armed with 45 calibre pistols and that there were militants on the roof of the building with machine guns.

Rubio Ignacio Zamora, a Christian

Democrat leader, told reporters negotiations for the release of the remaining 10 hostages are "irregular and without the possibility of success," but would continue.

Seven hostages have been released since the takeover.

Among those still being held are a daughter of Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, a Christian Democrat member of the civilian-military junta, and several party leaders.

The 28 militants said the occupation was to protest "selective repression" by the government against leftist groups. They have called for the resignation of the two Christian Democrat junta members and are demanding justice for a Jan. 22 shootout at a leftist rally

that left more than 22 persons dead.

Leftists blamed the government for starting the shooting at the anti-government rally, but the government said leftists had fired on national guard troops at the national palace, near where the march broke up.

Police say at least a dozen people have been killed during the past week in confrontations between guerrillas and the military.

Leftist organizations claim at least 500 people have been killed and more than 100 have disappeared since Oct. 15 when President Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown by two army colonels.

The government denies holding any political prisoners in the country.

Says detente 'American illusion'

Jackson urges call up reserve units

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson urged President Jimmy Carter Saturday to begin calling military reserves units to active duty "to respond to this period of heightened danger."

Jackson, a longtime critic of Carter administration foreign policy, likened the tension with the Soviet Union to the 1961 Berlin crisis, when U.S. reserves were activated.

The senator from Washington state, the second-ranking democrat on the armed services committee, said that for the last decade, the United States has worked on the theory that concessions and cooperative agreements

with the Russians would lure Soviet leaders to reduce their nation's international ambitions.

That theory, Jackson said, has now been proven to be "dangerously and demonstrably false."

Jackson made his observations in remarks prepared for delivery to members of the Virginia General Assembly meeting in historic Williamsburg, Virginia.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has shown that detente for us was an illusion, and Soviet 'restraint' merely the absence of opportunity," the Senator asserted.

Jackson cited a series of U.S. agreements

and proposals, including transfer of American technology to the Soviets and preliminary agreement on strategic arms control, as reasons why the Kremlin felt the United States would not respond to a military thrust in South Asia.

Despite the current climate and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Jackson said, there are indications the administration intends to resume talks with the Russians on a number of issues.

The Commerce Department, for instance, is believed ready to urge exemptions to Carter's policy of blocking exports of high technology to the Soviets.



FISSION DECISION: Despite the incident at Three-Mile Island (above), U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan sees additional nuclear plants going 'on line' by the end of 1980.

12 U.S. nuclear plants to begin operations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (R) — U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan said he expects 12 more nuclear power plants to be in operation by the end of this year following the resumption of plant licensing.

Duncan told the House science committee each plant would save an average of 25,000 barrels of oil per day.

He said he expected the nuclear Regulatory Commission to resume plant licensing by

May after studying the special Presidential Commission Report on the accident last March at Three-Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

The NRC has not approved any new plants since the accident.

The United States now has 71 nuclear plants with 90 more in various stages of licensing or construction.

Implications for higher animals

Bacteria found to have 'iron compasses'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — Scientists have discovered bacteria containing iron compasses that keep them heading south. The organisms are counterparts to north-pointing bacteria previously found.

The discovery announced Saturday shows that bacteria in both the northern and southern hemispheres synthesize internal compasses that orient them to the earth's magnetic field for a sense of direction.

Scientists say the findings with bacteria could have major implications in research on the homing mechanisms of animals and other organisms.

The bacteria compass is made of magnetite, a naturally occurring compound of iron and oxygen commonly called lodestone.

Although it is yet known if higher animals find directions magnetically, researchers have discovered magnetite in the heads of pigeons and in the abdomens of bees.

The first magnetic bacteria were discovered in 1975 off the coast of Massachusetts by Richard P. Blakemore of the University of New Hampshire. But it was only last April that scientists announced they found out why the organisms were magnetic.

Blakemore and Richard B. Frankel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology found that the bacteria contain 10 times more iron than is usually found in such organisms. The

metal is in the form of magnetite bits synthesized from iron atoms in the environment and strung in a line like a bar magnet.

The scientists theorized at the time that there must be similar bacteria in the southern hemisphere that would tend to swim south toward the south pole.

These bacteria were found in sediments in New Zealand and Australia by an expedition including Blakemore, Frankel, Nancy

Blakemore and Adrian J. Kalmijn of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts.

Why do bacteria want to swim north or south?

Blakemore said in a telephone interview that the magnetic field is felt both horizontally and vertically through the earth. This means that north and south also mean "down" to the bacteria.

Civil rights effort renewed in protest of Ku Klux Klan

GREENSBORO, North Carolina, Feb. 3 (AP) — Thousands of anti-Ku Klux Klan demonstrators, some carrying pictures of five persons slain three months ago in a "death to the Klan" rally, marched through Greensboro on Saturday in frigid weather.

Scores of national guardsmen and state troopers — about 100 of them riot-equipped — stood by as the six-kilometer march got under way.

Some organizers said privately they feared the possibility of a confrontation between some marchers and police. There were no incidents as the march, sponsored by a coalition

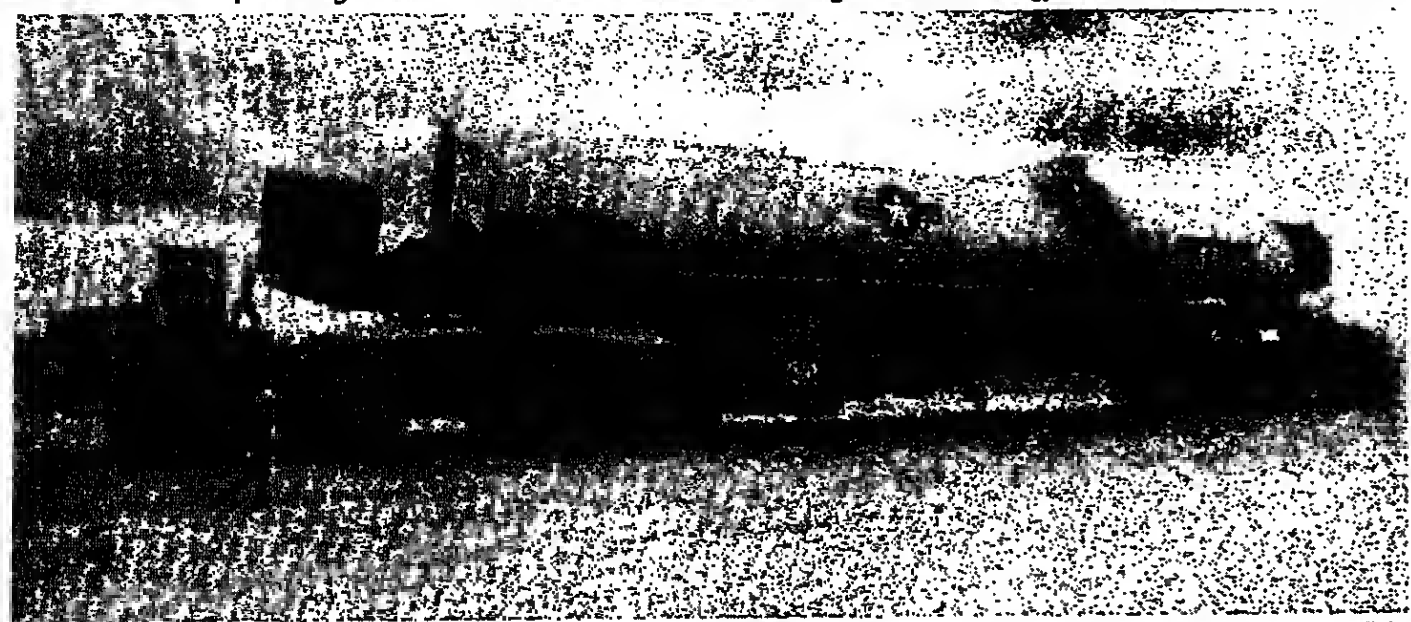
of about 100 civil rights activists and groups, began.

People in the racially mixed crowd carried placards supporting such groups as the Socialist Workers party, the Revolutionary Communist party, and Gay and Lesbian Socialists against the Klan.

One sign proclaimed, "no free speech for fascists."

About 5,000 persons were expected to participate, but the turnout was apparently limited by cold weather.

No estimate of the number of marchers was immediately available.



TRANSPORTER: The U.S. Air Force displayed this massive transporter designed to carry the MX missile from one shelter to another. The transporter, said to be the largest vehicle on rubber tires, stands 29 feet high, is 165 feet long and costs four million dollars.

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Jeddah	KL 548	Friday	09.40

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هكذا من الامل

Greg Chappell hits 99

Aussies in command of Test in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — Australian captain Greg Chappell hit an unbeaten 99 here Sunday to guide his side to a commanding first innings lead over Mike Brearley's England at close of play on the third day of the third Test.

At close of play Australia were 399 for five in reply to England's first innings total of 306, giving them a lead of 93 with two days play remaining in the last game of England's tour of Australia.

The day was one of toil for England's bowlers as Australia gradually took control of the game with a series of lengthy batting partnerships.

Chappell, batting in pain from a knee injury that restricted his running, stayed at the wicket for 252 minutes, hitting 12 boundaries to ensure Australia did not suffer the batting collapse that characterized England's first innings.

Australia resumed in the morning at 155 for one, with Chappell's older brother Ian not out 53 and opener Bruce Laird not out 63.

They lost three quick wickets in the morning session as Underwood threatened with his off-spinners. He forced both Laird, 74 and Ian Chappell, 75 into false strokes.

Underwood figured in the first four Australian dismissals and endangered Australia's hopes of a big lead.

He finished the first session with three for 60 from 30 overs, and ended the day with three for 114 from a marathon 43 overs.

SCORES

England first innings 306
Australia first innings 399 for five — close

R McCook c Botham b Underwood 33
B Laird c Gower b Underwood 74
I Chappell c and b Underwood 75
E Hughes c Underwood b Botham 63
A Border c and b Lever 69
G Chappell not out 99
R Marsh not out 13
Extras (b-11 lb-11 nb-4 w-1) 27

Fall: 1-52, 2-179, 3-186, 4-219, 5-345.
Bowling: J Lever 39-11-88-1, J Botham 32-12-81-1, R Willis 19-4-53-0, D Underwood 43-14-114-3, P Willey 13-2-36-0.



Mike Brearley

After Las Vegas fights

Boxers look to showdowns

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Feb. 3 (R) — Champions Larry Holmes and Wilfredo Gomez both admit they are looking beyond their title defenses here scheduled Sunday.

Holmes, who defends his World Boxing Council heavyweight championship against Italy's Lorenzo Zanon, is pointing for a probable showdown fight in the autumn against fellow-American John Tate, WBA heavyweight champion.

Gomez, who defends his WBC super-bantamweight crown against Ruben Valdez of Colombia, expects to go up a weight class and challenge for the featherweight title.

"This fight and my next one (against Leroy Holmes on March 31) are really warmups for the big one," Holmes says.

The "big one" would be against Tate, possibly in September, providing Tate defeats challenger Mike Weaver in his next title defense on March 31.

"I need something easier than last time," Holmes says. "I don't need too many of those."

Last time was in September, when the 30-year-old Holmes survived an eighth-round knockdown and went on to stop slugger Earnie Shavers in the 11th round.

It was the fourth consecutive time that Holmes has stopped a challenger since he won the WBC championship in June, 1978, by outpointing compatriot Ken Norton. Holmes has won all 32 of his professional fights, stopping 23 opponents.

Zanon does not figure to be as tough as Shavers. The 28-year-old from Lentate, Italy, is a smooth boxer, but it seems unlikely his pawing left jab can hold off Holmes for more than a few rounds.

"I know I'm not a puncher," Zanon admits. He does not have a muscular build. "But I think I'm the best boxer in Europe."

Holmes counters: "This is not Europe, and I'm going to stop him."

The champion is an excellent boxer himself, with a jarring left jab that is hard enough to knock down a man when it connects solidly.

Zanon's career record is 25 wins, four losses and two draws, but has stopped only nine opponents.

Both fighters are expected to weigh about 210 pounds (95.13 kg).

In Phoenix, Arizona, Saturday night, Salvador Sanchez of Mexico won the WBC featherweight title when the referee stopped his fight against defending champion Danny Lopez of the United States in the 13th round.

The 21-year-old challenger was quicker, faster with his feet and apparently had a stronger punch.

Leads championship

England downs France in rugby

PARIS, Feb. 3 (R) — England moved into a two-point lead in the Five-Nation rugby union championship after beating France 17-13 at the Parc des Princes here Saturday.

It was England's first win in Paris since 1964 and was based on a rampaging performance by their pack. They overwhelmed the French forwards.

France's best spells were at the start, when they went into a third-minute lead through a try by captain Jean-Pierre Rives and right at the end when left wing Jean-Luc Averous scored his side's second try.

But England, the more thoroughly prepared side, deserved their win after dominating middle part of the game.

They scored their points through tries by Nick Preston and John Carleton, a penalty by full-back Dusty Hare and two drop goals by fly-half John Horton.

In Dublin, Ireland, nine points in arrears after only eight minutes, recovered magnificently to beat Scotland 22-15 at Lansdowne Road.

Scottish full back Sandy Irvine landed a penalty goal in the first minute and seven minutes later center David Johnston scored a try which Irvine converted. But those were the only scores for Scotland. Until Johnston scored another try, also converted by Irvine too late in the game to affect the result.

In between, Ireland took total command for almost an hour. Scrum half Colin Patterson master-minded the comeback and his partner Ollie Campbell at fly-half rediscovered his goal-kicking accuracy to score 14 points.

Irish tries were scored by lock forward Moss Keane and wing three-quarter Terry Kennedy. Campbell converted one of them and also kicked three penalty goals and a dropped goal.

It was a morale-boosting victory for Ireland, beaten 24-9 by England two weeks ago. For Scotland, it was their 13th successive championship match without a victory and 12th defeat in that profitless spell, dating back to 1977.

Old form

Nicklaus sparkles in Monterey

PEBBLE BEACH, California Feb. 3 (AP) — David Edwards scrambled and struggled to a par 72 that gave him the third-round lead in the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am golf tournament, but comeback-minded Jack Nicklaus moved into contention with a sparkling exhibition of old-time form.

Edwards, a 24-year-old former National Collegiate champion now in his second year of PGA tour activity, sports a 54-hole total of 218, eight shots under for one trip over each of three Monterey Peninsula courses. He seeks his first tour victory.

But it was Nicklaus, generally regarded as the greatest player the game known, who generated the excitement with the huge galleries along the cliffs and crags overlooking Carmel Bay.

Starting the warm, sunny day nine shots back, Nicklaus, determined to rebound from the worst season he has endured, subdued Pebble Beach with a no-bogey, six-under-par 66 that put him within three strokes of the lead at 211.

Only three men, Edwards, Larry Nelson and Gil Morgan, lead him going into Sunday's final round.

In Deerfield Beach, Florida, veteran Joanne Carner and 1979 LPGA rookie of the year Beth Daniel both eagled the final hole Saturday to share the third-round lead in the Saturday-opener on the Ladies Professional Golf Association tour.

They were tied at 10-under-par 209.

Carner, the second-round leader, chipped in from 25 feet away, long and left of the pin, for a 69. Daniel a comeback drive with a three-foot putt after she birdied the three previous holes for a 67, equaling the tournament record.

Amy Alcott, winner of last shot a 67 to finish one stroke back at 210. Canadian Sandra Post carded a 68 for a three-day total of 211.

United ties top of League with Liverpool

LONDON, Feb. 3 (R) — Manchester United went level on points with Liverpool at the top of the English soccer League after a 3-1 away win against relegation-threatened Derby County Saturday.

An 87th minute goal by Sammy McIlroy and an injury time own goal from Barry Powell sealed the points for United and put it alongside the defending champion, one of eight Division One clubs unable to play because of bad weather.

Powell scored for both sides, having put Derby ahead after 33 minutes, but Mickey Thomas scored an equalizer five minutes later.

Derby's hopes of a notable win were upset when striker Alan Giles was knocked unconscious and carried off in the second half.

Third-placed Arsenal also without a match, were joined five-points behind the leaders by Southampton and Ipswich.

Southampton managed a useful goalless draw at Tottenham but Ipswich conceded a late goal to Brighton and was held 1-1 at home.

Ipswich seemed set to beat Brighton when Peter O'Sullivan handled in the 27th minute and John Wark scored from the penalty spot, but 17-year-old Gary Stevens struck a late equalizer during a second half in which six players were booked.

Resurgent Aston Villa outclassed Crystal Palace and deserved its 2-0 triumph. Gordon Cowans shot it into a 33rd minute lead, then captain Dennis Lodner added a goal in injury time. The final effort lifted Villa level,

on 29 points, with the London club.

Fifth from bottom West Bromwich Albion also did itself a lot of good by completing an impressive 3-1 win at Manchester City. It was its first away win of the season.

Cyrille Regis began the scoring midway through the first half, then Peter Barnes struck twice against the club which released him last year.

An own goal by Dave Rogers boosted Stoke's bid to avoid relegation but left opponents Bristol City in deep trouble.

Wolverhampton and Everton completed the Division One program by drawing 0-0.

Leicester displaced Newcastle at the top of Division Two. Bobby Smith converted a fifth minute penalty which proved to be the only goal of the clash between the promotion candidates.

Second-placed Chelsea dropped to fourth after suffering a 4-2 home defeat against unrated Shrewsbury. John Dugworth struck twice and Ian Atkins and Jack Keay added further goals for the visitor while Tommy Langley replied twice for Chelsea.

Luton moved into third place with a 2-1 home win over Notts County. Luton full back Mal Donaghy put Notts County ahead with a third minute own goal. But Mike Sarby and Bob Hutton made amends by scoring in the second half.

Results:

Division One	Goals
Villa 2	Palace 0
Derby 1	Man. United 1
Ipswich 1	Brighton 1
Manchester City 1	West Bromwich 3
Stoke 1	Norwich 0

Division Two	Goals
Sheff. Wed. 0	Blackburn 1
Sheff. 0	Blackburn 1
Sheff. 0	Blackburn 1
Sheff. 0	Blackburn 1
Sheff. 0	Blackburn 1

Division Three	Goals
Exeter 2	Millwall 1
Gillingham 1	Reading 1
Oxford 1	Reading 1
Sheff. Wed. 0	Blackburn 1
Sheff. 0	Blackburn 1
Sheff. 0	Blackburn 1

Division Four	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1

Division Five	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1

Division Six	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Seven	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Eight	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Nine	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Ten	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Eleven	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Twelve	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Thirteen	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Fourteen	Goals
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Division Fifteen	Goals
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Division Sixteen	Goals
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Division Seventeen	Goals
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Division Eighteen	Goals
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Division Nineteen	Goals
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Division Twenty	Goals
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Division Twenty-One	Goals
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Division Twenty-Three	Goals
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Division Twenty-Four	Goals
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Division Twenty-Six	Goals
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Division Twenty-Seven	Goals
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Division Twenty-Eight	Goals
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Division Twenty-Nine	Goals
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Division Thirty	Goals
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Division Thirty-One	Goals
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Division Forty	Goals
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Division Forty-One	Goals
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Division Forty-Four	Goals
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Division Forty-Five	Goals
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Division Forty-Eight	Goals
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Division Forty-Nine	Goals
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Division Fifty	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Division Fifty-One	Goals
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Division Fifty-Two	Goals
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Division Fifty-Three	Goals
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Division Fifty-Four	Goals
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Division Fifty-Five	Goals
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Division Fifty-Eight	Goals
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Division Fifty-Nine	Goals
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Division Sixty	Goals
Accrington 1	Derby 1
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Accrington 1	Derby 1

Division

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Produced and Printed at Al-Madina Printing and Publishing Co. Jeddah
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Printed at Al-Yamama Printing Press

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CLASHING DOCTRINES

Two of the so-called "doctrines" currently being tossed about in Washington's diplomatic circles reflect basic contradictory elements in American foreign policy.

The "doctrine" of President Jimmy Carter considers the Gulf area vital to the United States interests. Carter says the U.S. will go to any lengths to protect the area, including the use of military force.

Another doctrine, attributed to Zbigniew Brzezinski, maintains the permanent partition of East and West Europe that occurred after World War II. As Brzezinski would have it, this division will remain, despite what the populations involved may desire. This was proven at the time of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The doctrine has evolved to mean any country that becomes Communist must remain so at any cost, even if Moscow must intervene militarily. That doctrine has been enforced by Moscow's agents in Africa and by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

The point is: will the two doctrines collide in the Gulf and lead to a nuclear conflagration?

It is premature to predict what is going to happen. However, in his interview with the *Sunday Times*, Crown Prince Fahd observed that the Soviet Union is aware of the vital economic importance of the Gulf to the West. He is also aware that marching to the Gulf would mean war.

This being the case, Gulf countries prefer to stay away from any conflict between giants. For one thing, likely Soviet intervention and the subsequent U.S. counteroffensive is only hypothetical; unlike the actual presence of forces which would certainly lead to a confrontation instead of warding off such a danger.

The question of whether there will be a confrontation is now hotly debated in the United States between those who think that the Brezhnev Doctrine has stretched to countries outside the Eastern Bloc and those who insist that the Brezhnev Doctrine is still confined to the protection of leftist regimes. The latter cite Afghanistan as an example by contending that the invasion took place only after the pro-Soviet regime there felt threatened by public discontent.

If this is true, then the possibility of a direct Soviet intervention in the Gulf remains quite remote in view of the fact that there are no pro-Soviet regimes or friends of the USSR. As long as Gulf countries agree that they should ward off foreign threats and avoid becoming part of any axis, they have nothing to fear for their stability.

No room at the top after Tito

By Peter Ristic

Arrangements for the post-Tito era in Yugoslavia have been clear for years — but there is a huge question mark over whether they will work.

The plan is that there should be no successor to Tito, the man who has ruled the country for more than 30 years. Yugoslavia will never again have another president.

His powers — seen as lying somewhere between the executive authority of a U.S. president and the ceremonial role of a mere figurehead — will be vested in a group of politicians.

President Tito's plan is that collective and rotating leadership will eventually be applied to every organization throughout the land.

The arrangements underline the ever-present anxiety over the dangers of national rivalries erupting if one person ever gains too much power in multinational Yugoslavia.

The two organizations crucial to power-sharing are the state presidency and the party presidium. The state presidency consists of one member from each of the six republics and two regions of Yugoslavia, with Tito as its head. With the departure of Tito, the ninth member will become the presiding member of the party presidium.

Each member of the state presidency is elected from his region or republic for five years. Every year the members appoint a vice-president to sit in the chair and arrange meetings. The current vice-president is 65-year-old Lazar Kolisevski from Macedonia.

With Tito gone, Kolisevski would be looked on as the most responsible person in the country — the man who would carry out all the protocol functions of a president.

But within the state presidency — which would follow the collective leadership principle — his voice would be no more valid than that of any other member, for decisions there will be taken on the basis of consensus.

In keeping with the principle that all jobs should rotate among the republics and regions, Kolisevski will hand over his position to someone else this summer.

However, analysts of post-Tito Yugoslavia will look first at the party presidium — now a 24-man body elected every four years with Tito as its head. This is the most important institution in the country.

Each republic and region has a representative in the presidium and there are 15 other members, including the head of the army. The presiding member would therefore be the leading member of the party.

At present the position is held by 60-year-old Stevan Doronjski, but in October his one-year term is up and he will hand over to another elected member.

No one knows who will succeed him — and in theory it should not matter, as the presiding member has no greater say in collective decisions than any other member.

The question is how long such a collective and rotating leadership principle can exist without someone emerging as a leader.

"First there will be a period of consolidation," one senior Yugoslav official told me, "but my personal view is that eventually someone will have to emerge as a guide."

The official added that if such a person did come to the fore — and no one is prepared to guess whom he might be — he would never have the authority of Tito, the founder of modern Yugoslavia.

Such firm guidance was not now necessary, the official said. (OFNS)

Letter to the editor

Sir,
The letter to editor from Dr. Wali Muhammad Afghani published as a letter to Islamabad in your paper offers good suggestions for the consideration of all concerned.

Afghanistan is a strong muscle of the Islamic Body. As the Russians claim to "rid Afghanistan of foreigners" while usurping its freedom, we Muslims can counter with a campaign of our own for the liberation of the 70 million Central Asian Muslims.

The Russians have subjugated these peoples and continue to keep them in bondage by "educating" them and making them impervious to Islamic teachings. There are reports that a number of the tough Tartars, Tajiks and others are demanding the freedoms which the Russians have denied them for long.

Muslims from outside the Kremlin web can do a lot to help their Central Asian brothers. They can send appropriate messages and exhortations through radio programs and other means. If we can succeed in reawakening them, we shall have performed a great service to the cause of justice and Islam.

When do Muslims become willing tools? When they are not properly educated in Islamic ideology! A Muslim will never accept any idea foreign to his teaching and upbringing. To impart proper Islamic education to its citizens, particularly to its government officials and soldiers, is a prime duty of an Islamic state.

Yours sincerely
Muhammad Ahmad
Jeddah



America remains a devil to Iran

By Nicholas Cumming-Bruce

TEHRAN —

The logic by which the White House apparently believes the Soviet action in Afghanistan may help to nourish a working relationship between President Jimmy Carter and Ayatollah Khomeini is seen by observers in Tehran as an astonishing piece of wishful thinking.

The State Department's appeal on Jan. 18 for release of the embassy hostages to allow better coordination of "our concerns about Soviet aggression" seemed to ignore the rather obvious lessons of three months of confrontation with Iran, not to mention the character and intentions of Khomeini and the mood of his public.

The State Department offer came less than a week after the 79-year-old Ayatollah had acridly rejected reported Soviet willingness to provide Iran with military aid as "an insult."

In a reaction that reflects his hostility toward both superpowers, rather than a shared perception with the U.S. of the Soviet threat, he continued: "Any repetition of such statements may cause our nation to act in a way that might lead to regrettable results

and to a review of the governmental relationship."

There is, however, some merit in the notion that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan may reduce the heat of Iran's confrontation with the United States.

Greater American preoccupation with the Afghan crisis and the domestic political preoccupations of the Iranian authorities have already helped to divert attention away from the 49 hostages.

For them it may prove a positive development by allowing both governments to step back from the present deadlock. Few of Tehran's major demonstrations and rallies have been routed near the U.S. embassy in the last three weeks, and vilification of the U.S. and President Carter has been relatively tame.

Official Iranian comment on Afghanistan has remained firm. Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh condemns the Soviet intervention as an act hostile to Iran and all Muslim people. He considers it dangerous and has alluded to the threat it poses to Iran's southeastern province of Baluchistan on the border with Pakistan.

The toughest reaction has come from President-elect Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Speaking on the campaign trail for the presidential elections, he said the

Soviet objective was to establish an overland route to the Indian Ocean. "They want us to be divided rather than united," he said, "so that they can capture the divided parts, as they did with Afghanistan, and reach the waters of the Indian Ocean."

But the Soviet intervention has still produced little public reaction. It was Afghans living in Iran who marched on the Soviet embassy and attempted to break in.

To try to ensure that no break-in can succeed, Islamic Revolutionary Guards are still patrolling inside the embassy compound, backed by a Soviet security guard that is understood to have been substantially reinforced.

Most Iranians are vaguely conscious that history may repeat itself, that the Soviet Union may invade, that the country could be partitioned by the powers as it was in World War II, but it is a threat that carries little sense of immediacy.

The duty of all Iranians, Tehran's new spiritual chief, Hojatoleslam Seyyed Ali Khamenei, told a huge audience recently, was to support all nations fighting against oppression. Iran, he said, would not succumb to superpower threats of military intervention or economic sanctions.

He ended: "Our great enemy is America!"

Soviet Union slows Euro arms race

By Mark Frankland

LONDON —

The Soviet Union is balancing its rapidly deteriorating relations with the United States by insisting that détente is still necessary and possible in Europe.

Soviet leaders have accordingly abandoned their originally tough public position on negotiations to limit the so-called Euro-strategic weapons. Moscow had said that the recent NATO decision to acquire Pershing 2 and cruise missiles to balance the Soviet mobile SS-20 missiles destroyed the basis for talks.

The new Soviet position, tucked away in the communiqué issued after three days of talks between President Leonid Brezhnev and the French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais, is that "a genuine suspension of the realization" of the NATO decision would now open the way to talks.

This was the sort of formulation Western diplomats were hoping Moscow would come up with once the Soviet propaganda barrage designed to deter NATO from choosing the new weapons was over. It opens the way to making use of the long gap between the NATO decision and the time when the new weapons could actually be deployed.

Because of Afghanistan the British government will show no interest, but other NATO governments, worried by the prospect of a European mis-

fire race, may.

Also striking was the way Brezhnev, in an interview with *Pravda* recently, matched indignant criticism of President Carter and American policy with a lengthy and optimistic survey of the possibilities of détente in Europe.

Détente, he said, "is supported by mighty forces and it has every chance of remaining the leading trend in relations between states."

This Soviet emphasis on European détente is obviously partly good tactics. Apart from Britain, Western Europe has shown wariness about how far to take actions against Moscow over Afghanistan. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said last month that he would stick to his plans to visit East Germany and the Soviet Union later this year. In this sense Afghanistan offers Moscow a chance to split Europe from America.

It also suggests that the Soviet leaders, having failed to foresee the full fury of the Western response to the Afghan intervention, are trying to pick up some of the pieces.

For example Brezhnev has made it as plain as a Soviet leader ever can that there were disagreements in Moscow about what to do in Afghanistan. Sending in troops, he has said, was "no simple decision": a formula used on earlier occasions when there are known to have been arguments among the leadership, such as the decision to hold the 1972 Moscow summit in spite of President Nixon's bombing of North Vietnam.

Brezhnev has also gone out of his way to insist on the limited role of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. He told Marchais that their mandate was not to intervene in guerrilla fighting and that "they must only be present at the frontiers to stop infiltration from outside."

What is more the whole drive of Brezhnev's statements and of Soviet propaganda is to argue that Carter's punitive actions against Russia are the result of policies incubating in Washington at least since 1978. Afghanistan, the Russians argue, is only the pretext for their application now.

All these signals seem designed to put Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership in the best possible light and to justify Soviet actions not only in Western Europe but also to a worried East Europe and divided world Communist movement. The Polish press, for example, made a collective sigh of relief after the publication of the Brezhnev interview, stressing its remarks on détente.

Brezhnev himself has been given the limelight role in this operation. The Soviet press has created the impression that his *Pravda* interview has dominated the media around the world.

Nominations for candidacy in the coming Supreme Soviet elections — a traditional way of showing the standing of the leaders of the Soviet public — so far have Brezhnev leading Alexei Kosygin, the ailing prime minister, by three to one, with the Politburo members trailing decently behind. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

All newspapers led Sunday with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's arrival in Riyadh Saturday. They said that official talks will deal with bilateral relations and international developments.

In a front-page story, *Al Medina* reported a possible tripartite meeting between Iraq, Jordan and Syria to be held in Amman before the convening of an expanded Arab summit conference. The paper also highlighted on its front page that Saudi Arabia has allowed Egyptian workers in the Kingdom to transfer their money outside while President Sadat has frozen Saudi assets in Egyptian banks.

Al Jazirah said in a front-page story that the United States intended to make a fresh initiative in the Middle East taking into consideration the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. *Al Riyadh*

reported clashes in Hebron between Arab inhabitants and the Zionist settlers, saying that the Christian leaders in Jerusalem have denounced the Jewish sacrilage of churches and other Christian religious centers.

Al Bilad gave front-page play to U.S. Presidential adviser Brzezinski's reported statement in Islamabad that the U.S. is trying to make a long-term commitment with Pakistan. The arrival of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Baghdad and his attack on the U.S. appeared prominently in *Okaz*.

The newspapers welcomed Chancellor Kreisky's visit to the Kingdom, expressing the hope that this visit will be a turning point in his vision of the Palestine issue and also a beginning of his efforts for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. *Al*

Jazirah said in its editorial that Kreisky's visit would provide a good opportunity for understanding of the different aspects of the Middle East conflict. It will also give him an insight into the Arab concept of comprehensive peace based on a just solution to the Palestine problem.

The paper said the Austrian leader's comprehension of developments must have enabled him to realize that the Camp David accords have not only failed to achieve a just peace but also turned the Middle East into an inferno spreading a wave of concern, tension and disturbance throughout the world. It reiterated that the Arabs' rejection of the Camp David accords was based on logical and objective grounds.

Al Riyadh commended the

Austrian Chancellor's "hold" stance on the Palestine issue. It said that Kreisky has taken several brave stances before international forums to stress the justice of the Arab case. The Palestine case is not an issue of stance or attitude but that of usurped rights for which a just solution is needed, said the paper.

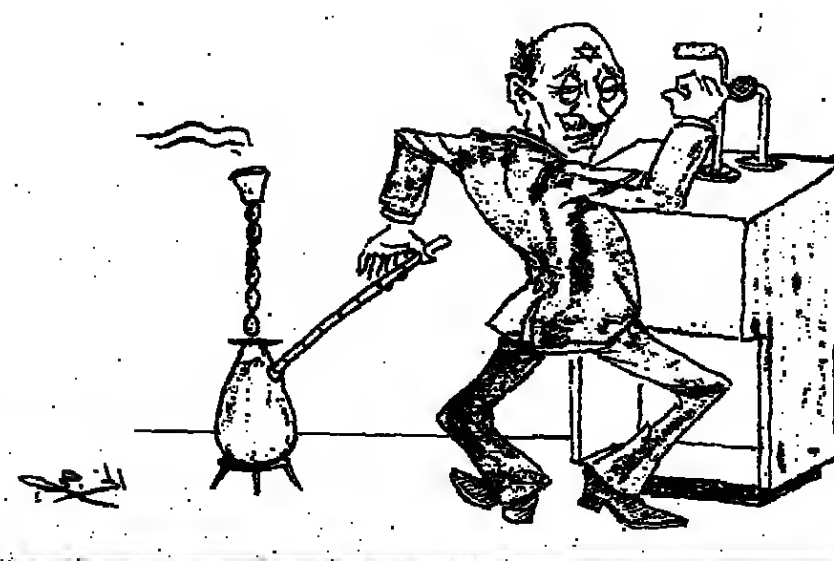
In an editorial, *Okaz* stressed the importance of Crown Prince Fahd's official talks with Bruno Kreisky. The paper praised the Austrian government's pro-Arab attitudes.

Al Bilad highlighted the importance of Saudi Arabia and its vital position among nations as a result of its balanced and moderate policies and its efforts to achieve international peace and prosperity. The paper referred to foreign leaders' visits to the Kingdom and

said they came here to discuss burning international issues which have direct impact on vital interests of all the countries.

Al Medina said that Saudi Arabia's increasing interest in technology is the result of present fast-paced development in the country. Technology is the key to every success and this country has worked concerted to find ways for technological advancement, it said.

The paper added that Saudi Arabia's participation in a number of worldwide technological exhibitions testified to its ever-increasing desire to apply technology for the greater good of the country. It said that it was time for the Kingdom to make up for past losses in the field of technology.



هكذا من الاله

The writing on the wall

Story and Photographs
By Rosalind Wade

MASNA'AT MARIYA — Yemen is steeped in history, both pre-Islamic and Islamic. Often for pre-Islamic sites there is little contemporary inscriptional detail, and much of the information is now legend. Many of the early Arab commentators, who provide the earliest known sources, have proved to be accurate in many respects, and there is good reason to rely on their reports. Occasionally there is cause to doubt them when they make glaring geographical errors, one immediately cautions.

Masna'at Mariya is one of the most important historical sites in Yemen. About 12 kilometers due west of Dharmar, it is a pre-Islamic fortified town site whose ancient name was Sam'an.

There is little standing above the ground, although in parts walls stand to 2 meters, but it is easy to trace the fortification walls and

The Masna'at was a natural defensive barrier and an excellent watchpost for the constant marauders who came from the west. It would have been the last defensive post before the invading enemy hit the east of the plain, so it must have been of great importance in antiquity.

those of houses and palaces within. In the center there are numerous cisterns, including one large one still full of water. Its ancient builders made use of a natural depression in the rock and dammed the south end. It is most probably their original construction that remains today.

As you approach from the east side the Masna'at does not look very impressive, but as soon as you look down from the top you can appreciate that there is a 5 to 10 meter sheer drop on most sides. To the west is a breathtaking view of the spiky western highlands of 'Utman, Wasab al-'Ali and Raymah. The Masna'at was a natural defensive barrier and an excellent watchpost for the constant marauders who came from the west. It would have been the last defensive post before the invading enemy hit the east of the plain, so it must have been of great importance in antiquity.

The site covers about 1 kilometer from north to south and about 500 meters from east to west. The mountain range extends further northwards towards Dorn, but there is a definite end to the town, with the remains of a heavy defensive wall 2 meters wide, constructed with what are technically known as Cyclopean blocks, or massive boulders. One measures 3.80 meters in length. The ancient builders used a small precipice at this point, and possibly some of it is of their own making. It is a natural break in the flat-topped mountain.

Probably the most interesting area is on the west side, with the remains of a gate, placed almost centrally in the west wall. The area is full of little goatherds, so ask one of them to show you the 'Bab Naqsh' and the (inscription). As you scramble over the fallen blocks, suddenly, unexpectedly you come face to face with a large fourteen line Sabeen inscription on the exterior wall cut into a natural block. It measures 1.33 meters in width and 1.02 meters in height, so it is impossible to miss. Epigraphists have gathered abundant information from it and it has critically altered the South Arabian chronology of kings. It also gives us the ancient name for Masna'at Mariya.

The inscription is dated to 434 of the Himyarite era, that is, about 319 A.D. It is possible to make this calculation from an inscription discovered at Husn al-Ghurayb, in present day South Yemen. This inscription describes the second Abyssinian invasion of South Arabia and dates this event to 639. We

know from Christian/Byzantine sources that this event happened in about 525 A.D., so subtracting we get 114/115 B.C. This is generally accepted to be the start of the so-called Himyarite supremacy in South Arabia. To avoid confusion, in the kings' titlature dhu-Raudan and Himyar are one and the same, so the kings mentioned in this inscription were both kings of Saba and Himyar.

The actual inscription at Masna'at records improving roads for Sam'an and repairing the fortifications. The king is named Thar'at Yuhamin, son of Dharmar'alay Yuhabir, king of Saba and dhu-Raydan. Hitherto it had been calculated that these two had ruled between 70 to 115 A.D. When this inscrip-

tion was first published in 1970 it caused quite a stir. There is a larger than life bronze statue of Dharmar'alay and only a head of his son Thar'at, in existence. They are presently being conserved in Mainz at the Romisch-Germanische Zentral Museum, and hence are unavailable for photographs. There is a picture of Dharmar'alay in Brian Doe's Southern Arabia. They are due to return to the Sana'a Museum at the end of the year.

It had been accepted that from the late third century A.D. all kings had a longer titlature, beginning with the much lionized Shammar Yuharish, who dates to about 278 A.D. Legend has him making conquests as far as Samarkand. He called himself King of Saba and dhu-Raudan and Hadramawt and Yemen. Now in 319 A.D. we find kings returning to the shorter titlature of Saba and dhu-Raydan. Our knowledge of South Arabia is still sparse.

Below the inscription, a little to the south-west, the goatherd guides can take you to a tomb, with three chambers, carved into the rock. They were once probably well concealed, but they have been robbed at some



The walls of the ancient fortified town can still be seen.

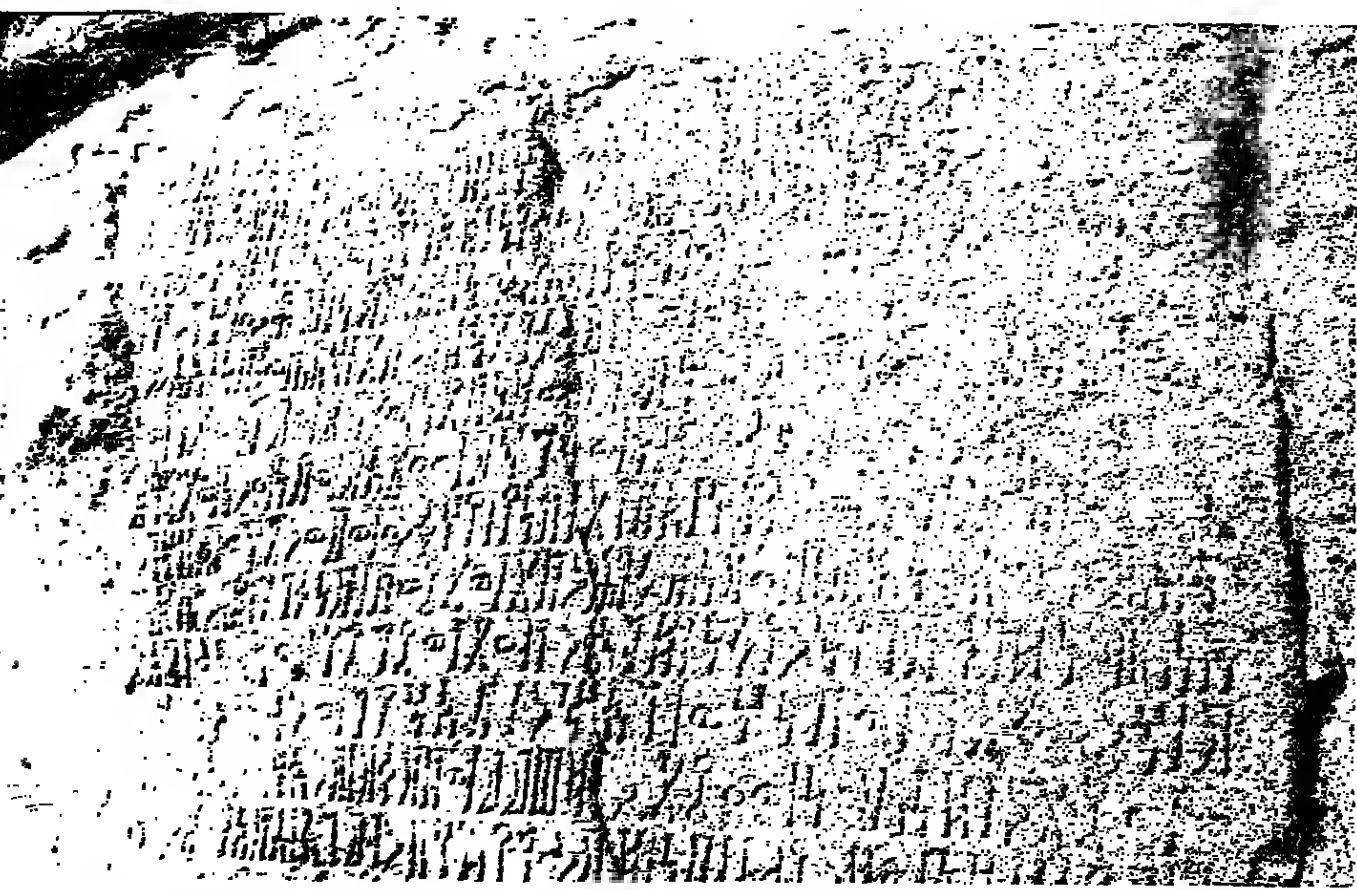
stage and all that remains are bare chisel marks. It is a pity that there is no inscription to indicate who was buried here.

Walking around this whole area probably takes one and a half hours and the journey from Sana'a two and a quarter hours (one and a quarter to Dharmar and another hour on to Mariya). The striking contrast of the flat Dharmar plain and the rugged western highlands is well worth seeing. It takes one off the noisy overcrowded main roads into the quiet of the country.

The road to Mariya is relatively good, though a vehicle with four wheel drive is preferable especially if it has been raining. In dry weather an ordinary saloon car with reasonable clearance should make it. The turn in Dharmar is about 100 meters south of the first checkpoint as you enter the town. On the left is a wire cage full of nasturtium plants, a curiosity in itself, and immediately opposite this is a track to the right, passing a pile of wrecked cars and other twentieth century refuse. Soon comes the open Dharmar plain, with fields to left and right. Keep heading due west and occasionally check that you are on the road to Mariya. After about 10 kilometers the road dips into a broad valley, which runs north-west-south-east. You pass a small domed watering place, on your left as you get towards the bonom of the valley, which is fed by a bubbling spring. On the other side of the valley is a typical Yemeni village perched on a rock, and behind it a higher flat topped mountain, which follows the alignment of the valley. The pre-Islamic remains are to be found on top of this flat-topped mountain and the modern village of Mariya. Park your car here and the villagers will guide you to the ancient path up the east side. It is an easy 15 minute walk, and once on top it is flat.



An ancient cistern at Mariya. Its builders made use of natural depression in the rock and dammed the south end.



The Sabeen inscription at Mariya which, when discovered in 1970, overturned several well-entrenched theories. It is dated to 319 A.D. and describes the second Abyssinian invasion of South Arabia in 114/115 B.C.



The modern village of Mariya viewed from the ancient site.

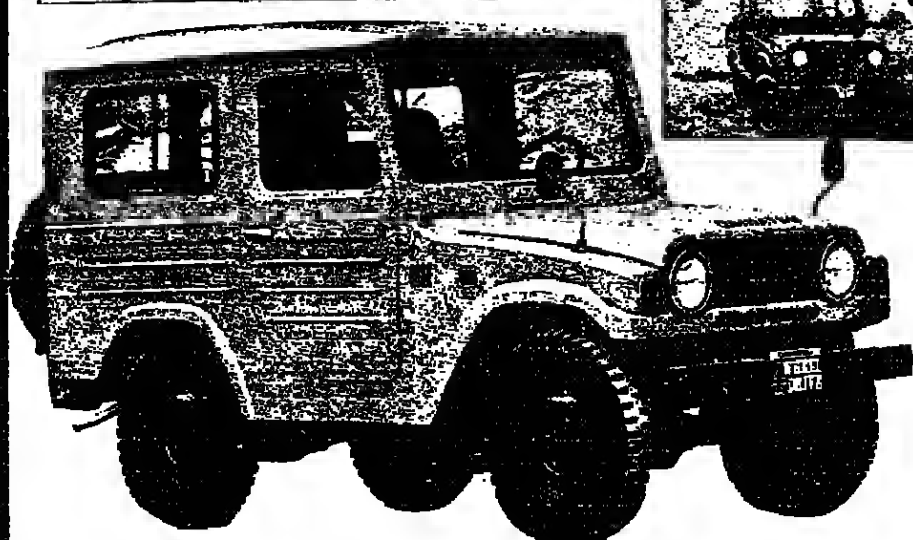
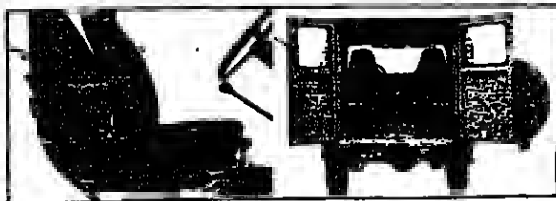


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Worsening oil supply predicted for Soviets

TULSA, Oklahoma, Feb. 3 (AP) — The Soviet Union's oil exports to other nations in the 10-member Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) appear to be headed for a decline unless new sources of oil are found, a petroleum industry magazine reports.

The *Oil and Gas Journal* forecasts in its Feb. 4 issue "a steadily worsening oil supply problem within the Soviet-dominated CMEA as a whole."

Decline of oil supplies "seems inevitable unless the USSR can achieve absolute control over a major Third World producing country and integrate its energy resources into the Soviet Bloc," the weekly business magazine said.

No mention was made by the journal of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan or the possibility of Soviet military action in bordering oil-producing countries.

"Soviet oil deliveries to European client states during the 1980s are expected to fall below the 1979 level of about 1.5 million barrels of oil a day despite ambiguous statements to the contrary by Soviet officials," the Tulsa-based publication reported.

The Soviet Union will retain its role as a

"major energy exporter" via increased exports of natural gas and electricity to Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania, the journal said.

Other nations in the CMEA are Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia.

Soviet oil comprises about 80 per cent of the petroleum consumed by members of the CMEA. Romania, however, does not buy Soviet oil, the journal said.

"The USSR wants to maintain maximum feasible oil exports to developed Western nations to obtain foreign exchange for use in purchasing advanced technology," the journal said.

"Even so, Soviet crude and products delivered to non-communist countries during the early 1980s are expected to skid from the recent level of 1.3 to 1.5 million barrels of oil a day," the magazine said.

The journal said the 10-nation group has expressed little interest in importing much more oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries through 1990.

Instead, the CMEA is counting on nuclear power, natural gas, coal and strict conservation to insure its energy self-sufficiency.

Turkey, EEC revitalize talks

ANKARA, Feb. 3 (R) — Turkey and the European Community are expected to discuss the possibility of eventual Turkish membership of the EEC at high-level talks in Brussels next week.

Turkey, an associate member of the community, hopes to revitalize its relations with the European trading partners in line with a clear pro-Western shift by the three-month-old right-of-center government of Suleyman Demirel.

The Turkish-EEC association council is due to meet in the Belgian capital on Tuesday with Turkey represented by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkin.

The council has not met since 1976 due to a number of disagreements between Turkey and the community under the previous left-of-center government of Bulent Ecevit.

In 1978 Ecevit suspended for five years Turkey's obligations to the EEC under their association agreement.

But the Demirel government, strongly backed by the private sector, has declared itself in favor of becoming a full EEC member. The community had nevertheless been discouraging the application for the time being because of the economic problems of the Turkish economy, EEC sources said here.

U.S. will take other markets from Argentina

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — U.S. Agricultural Secretary Bob Bergland said that if Argentina sells grain to the Soviet Union at the expense of its other foreign customers the United States will try to take those customers away.

Grain prices in Argentina jumped dramatically last week as the Soviets began offering premium prices for corn, soybeans and oilseed in an attempt to make up for the partial embargo of U.S. grain sales to them.

Bergland said Saturday in an interview he was not worried about the increased prices in Argentina or speculation that Argentine traders might blunt the U.S. embargo against Russia.

He insisted Argentina does not have the grain to spare and if it boosts sales to Russia it will be "taking it away from some of their other customers," including such countries as China, Spain and Italy.

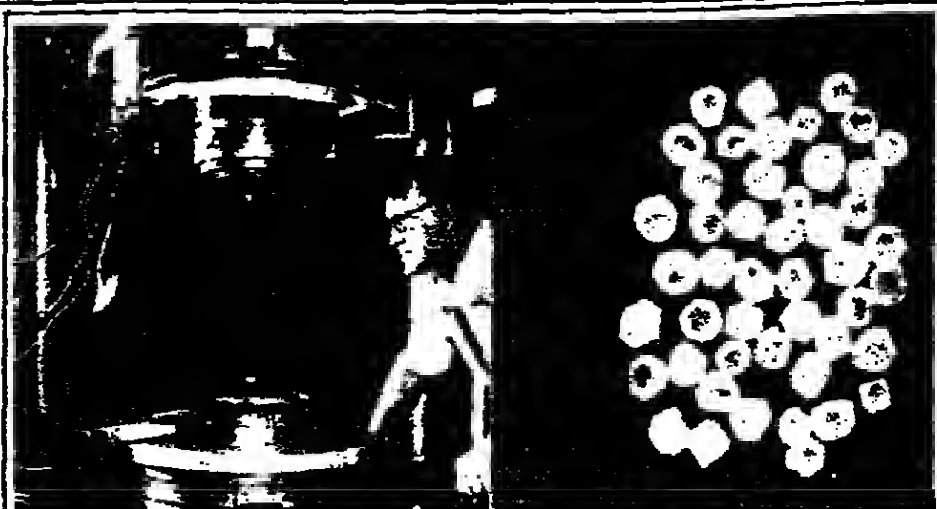
"If they throw away their (traditional) customers, we'll go out and get them, and we'll keep them," Bergland said. He added that he is ready to send a trade mission to any country which loses Argentine grain.

"We do know that the Russians are offering substantial premiums over prevailing market prices," Bergland said. He said Argentina's corn crop, to be harvested in May, has been hampered by drought and expected grain surpluses will be minimal.

The Soviets, who imported small amounts of soybeans and sorghum from Argentina last year, are believed to be eyeing those products to make up for wheat and corn shortages. Argentina is said to have surpluses of 4 million tons of soybeans and 2.5 million tons of sorghum this year.

Last month, after President Jimmy Carter ordered the partial embargo of U.S. grain shipments to the Soviet Union, the administration received assurances from most of the world's major grain exporters — Australia, Canada and the European Common Market countries — that they would not make up the Soviet shortfall.

Argentina was said to have promised the agricultural department it would not take "commercial advantage" of the world grain market. But the Soviet Union quickly sent a trade delegation to the South American country and when the Buenos Aires grain market reopened last week, prices jumped markedly.



DREAM DIAMONDS: With the aid of modern science, an alchemist's dream has come true — artificial production of diamonds. At a pressure of one million pounds per square inch from a 1,000-ton press; graphite is subjected to tremendous heat — producing a diamond. This diamond press and the artificial diamonds it makes are in New York.

Gloomy prospects ahead for Lloyd's of London

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP) — Lloyd's of London, the venerable institution that will insure anything from your super-tanker to your beard, is weathering one of the roughest periods in its 300-year history.

Increasingly brutal competition has cut premiums and profits: down 9 per cent between 1975 and 1976 to 123 million pounds (\$222 million) — the latest figures available — and Lloyd's officials cite much gloomier prospects for subsequent years.

Stresses of a changing insurance world have brought scandal — claims of fraud and shady dealing in a market whose central principle is "uberrima fides," the utmost good faith.

Only a small part of Lloyd's 4-billion-dollar-a-year business is affected, but enough to bring calls for reform of what Parliamentarian critic Jonathan Aitken calls "a 19th-century institution caught in the 20th century."

Hurricanes, plane crashes and ship losses have led to enormous claims in recent years. The sinking of the tanker *Atlantic Empress* and its cargo last July after a Caribbean collision with the *Aegean Captain* brought Lloyd's insurers a bill for some \$30 million.

If the American television network NBC is unable to televise the Moscow Olympics, Lloyd's share of the payout will be some \$45 million.

Pioneering in fields like oil rig and computer leasing insurance has brought costly losses. Lloyd's liability for mid-1970s lease cancellation insurance on computers is

expected to be around \$272 million — and much more than that is involved in lawsuits and countersuits that have boiled up around the claims.

Pressure from American firms to take over Lloyd's brokers has further strained the society's genteel composure.

Lawsuits, controversies and three London police fraud squad investigations have shaken faith in Lloyd's famed reliance on personal integrity and led to calls for controls over one of the world's least-controlled markets — dealings between brokers and underwriters, over how business gets to the Lloyd's market and over how much risk underwriters can take on.

Police, at Lloyd's request, are inquiring into how some Lloyd's underwriters were persuaded to write fire insurance on a number of New York tenements that rather quickly suffered large fire losses. Concerned at the way the underwriting syndicates were run, Lloyd's governing committee suspended them — but the publicity damage was done.

Controversy arose when a broker warned underwriters about a claim on fire-damaged cars that were later sold as virtually new. Another broker took over the claim, and the underwriters paid up, but the dispute brought Lloyd's under press criticism.

Retiring Lloyd's Chairman Ian Findlay has warned, "There is today a feeling of unease among insurers that the principle of utmost good faith is being steadily eroded."

A study commission is to report in April on whether regulations need to be stiffened.

But, say Lloyd's officials, too many controls could smother the initiative and flexibility that have made Lloyd's great.

Balancing these needs, says Peter Green, a marine insurance underwriter who became chairman of Lloyd's, "is something never far from the committee's mind."

Personal integrity has been a main cornerstone of Lloyd's ever since 17th-century merchants sat in Edward Lloyd's coffee house and "underwrote" their names on agreements insuring sailing ships.

And although a hefty deposit requirement keeps speculators out of the market, once a Lloyd's member signs up he is liable without limit — right down to his cufflinks.

Bending over backwards to preserve its reputation of fairness to the customer, Lloyd's has even paid out on the life of a man whose associates insured him and then killed him.

Nigeria increases oil price to 34 dollars

LAGOS, Nigeria, Feb. 3 (AP) — Nigeria will raise the price of its crude oil by four U.S. dollars to \$34 a barrel effective Monday, officials announced in the capital on Saturday.

The decision of the state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. follows a wave of price increases this week by Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

The Nigerian corporation said in a statement that its latest increase was "in keeping" with the decision of three African producers taken at the meeting of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Venezuela in December.

The African states — Nigeria, Libya and Algeria — set their crude price at \$30 a barrel, well above most other exporters.

The Nigerian news agency reported the Saturday announcement said the corporation felt Nigerian crude has since lost its "relative competitive position" on the world market because of post-December hike by OPEC and non-OPEC producers.

The Nigerian news agency said the new increase will raise the average price of Nigeria's high quality crude to "over \$34" a barrel.

Nigeria's last oil price hike, from \$27 to \$30 a barrel, was announced Jan. 4 and effective from last Dec. 17. The corporation said that increase was also to restore "international competitiveness."

On Monday, Saudi Arabia, the world's largest single exporter, raised its light crude price by \$2 a barrel to \$26, in an apparent attempt to stabilize the world oil market and bring its prices more in line with other exporters.

The Saudi increase was backdated to Jan. 1. But four other major Gulf exporters, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, immediately followed the Saudi lead with two dollar a barrel increases also backdated.

On Friday, Iran raised all its crude prices by \$2.50 a barrel, bringing the price of its light crude to \$31 a barrel and making it more expensive than the high quality crude prices of some African and North Sea producers.

Late Friday night, Venezuela announced price increases on several grades of crude and said its reference crude would sell for \$28 a barrel.

Britain is currently charging \$29.75 a barrel for its high quality North Sea oil.

In London, the *Financial Times* reported Saturday that the oil industry was puzzled by the wave of price revisions in view of the fall in Rotterdam spot market prices.

According to Rotterdam dealers, crude cargoes are now being offered at between \$30 and \$33 a barrel, compared with \$34, last week and \$39-40 before Christmas.

High storage levels and expectations that demand may drop were said to be the underlying reasons for the lower spot market prices.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.63	7.69	7.69
Deutsche Mark (100)	192.00	195.00	194.50
Swiss F (100)	205.00	210.00	206.50
French F (100)	82.00	83.00	83.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.95
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	102.50
Syrian Lira (100)		82.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.59	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.30
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.40
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		73,600.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,600.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	—	176.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

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Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
5.	Robert-E-Lee	A.E.T.	General	22.80
6.	Berges	SSMSC	Maize/Sorghum	30.1.80
8.	Golden Rays	Orri	Barley	28.1.80
9.	Nordlyn	Orri	Reefers	27.1.80
9.	Itarion Reefer	Alsabah	Durra	31.1.80
9.	Orgao	Najd	Durra	29.1.80
10.	Violetta	BaAboud	Horse beans	12.80
13.	Deborah	Alwani	Reefers	22.80
14.	Audacia	O.C.E.	Bulk Cement	12.80
18.	Lama	Alasbah	Bulk Cement	27.1.80
19.	Falcon Arrow	Star	Rebar/Tiles/Timber	31.1.80
22.	Mistral Universal	Star	Rebar/Tiles/Timber	22.80
24.	Maracana 1	Alpha	Ro Ro units/Cars	12.80
25.	White Nile	A.E.T.	Durra	23.1.80
26.	Meridi	A.E.T.	Reefers	22.80
30.	Polar Honduras	Star	Containers	22.80
36.	Hind 'G'	El Hawi	Containers	22.80
40.	Blue Sea	O.C.E.	Timber	22.80
42.	Kyra	Alpha	Tiles	11.80
			Barley	30.1.80

Ro Ro: 22.80
Fatha H.S.S.C.

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 16.3.1400/3.2.1980 CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

			Urea Load
10.	Kota Tanjung	Gulf	26.1.80
11.	White Rose	UEP	12.80
12.	Elafi	Alsaada	—
21.	Mentor (D.B.)	Alsaada	—
26.	Capitan Mitsos	Alsaada	22.80
31.	Kao Mu	Alsaada	22.80
33.	Fangtao	Alsaada	22.80
38.	Pelous (D.B.)	SMC	26.1.80
38.	Caroline	Kanoo	30.1.80
SCH	Sigrids	Kanoo	21.1.80

			Containers
2.	RECENT VESSELS:		22.80
	Sun Emerald	Alsaada	22.80
	Ever Safety	Alsaada	22.80
	Katori Maru	Alsaada	22.80
	Magnitogorsk	Alsaada	22.80
	Capitan Mitsos	Alsaada	22.80
	Elafi	Alsaada	22.80

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	Dammam E.T.A.	E.T.D.
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SEA SPEED AMERICA	11-2-80	12-2-80
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MITSUMI O.S.K. LINES ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF

VESSEL

	E.T.A.	E.T.D.
AUSTRALIA MARU - 02/103	4-2-80	5-2-80
SEA GLORY 16A	8-2-80	8-2-80
OCEAN SINCERITY GUA - 12A	26-2-80	28-2-80

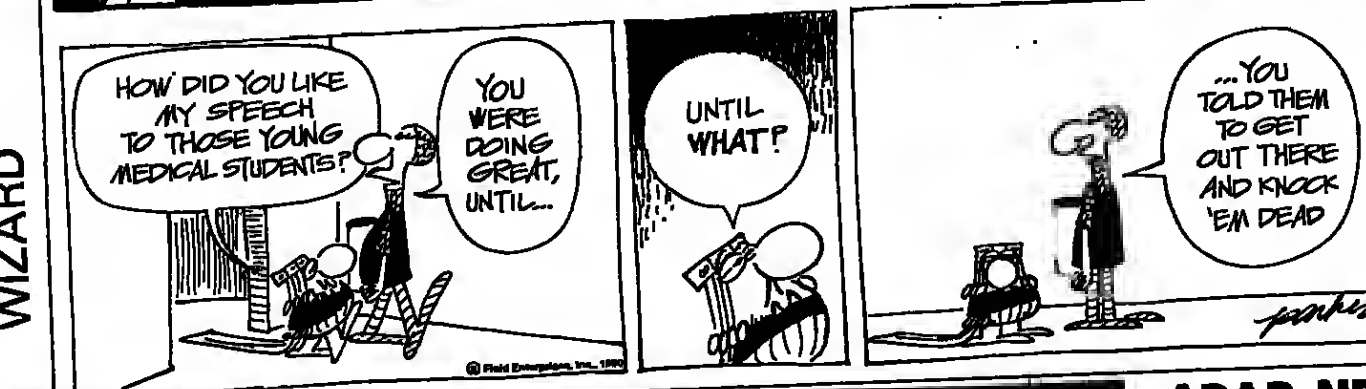
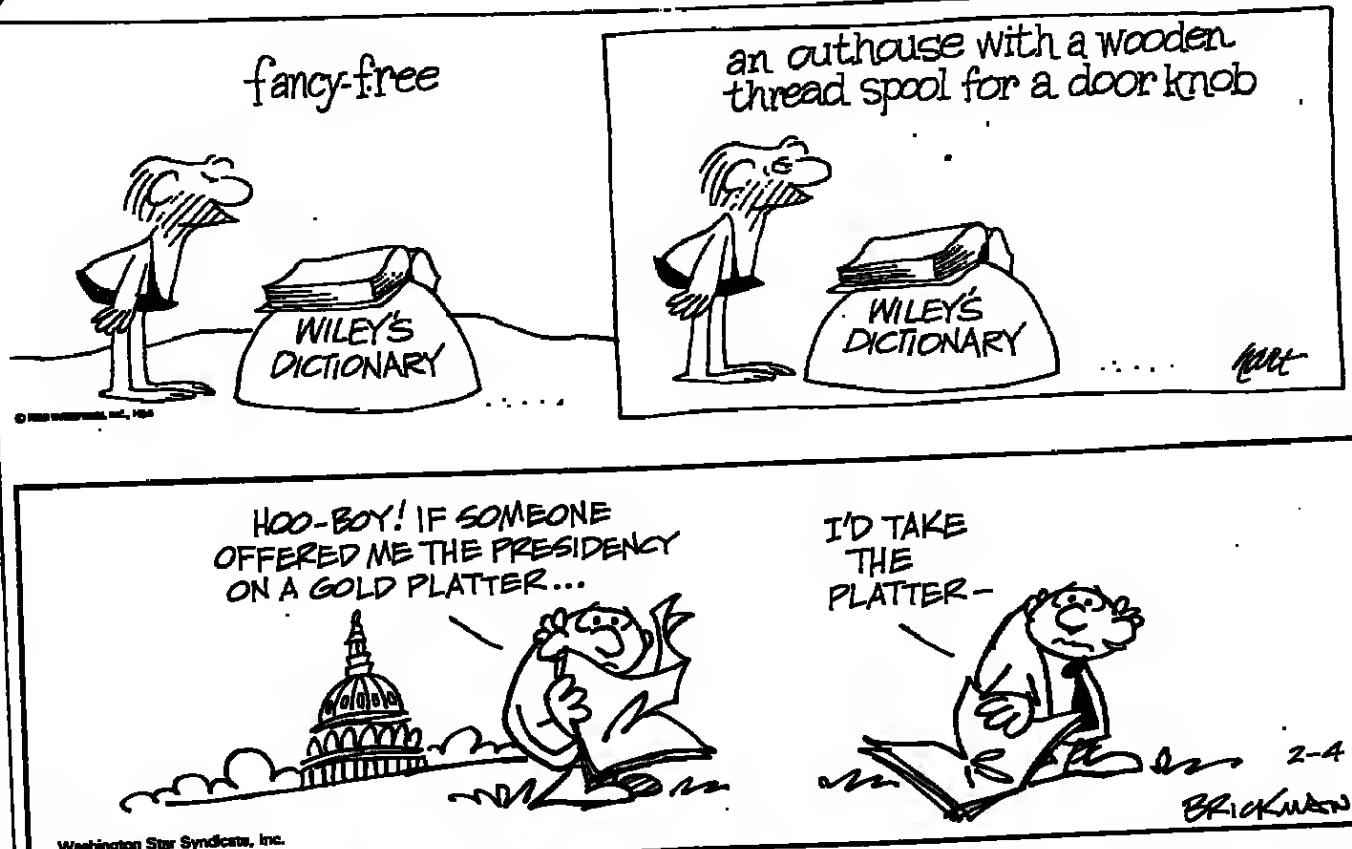
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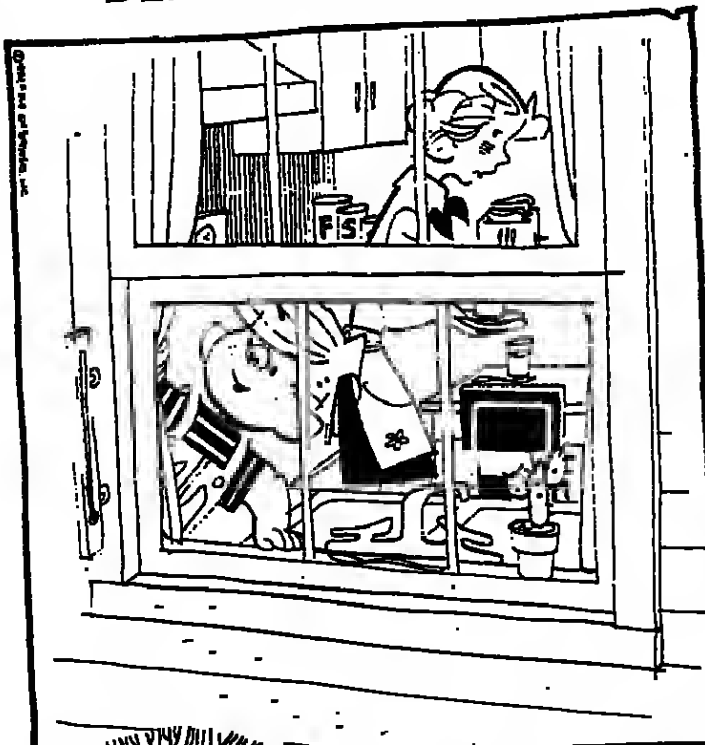
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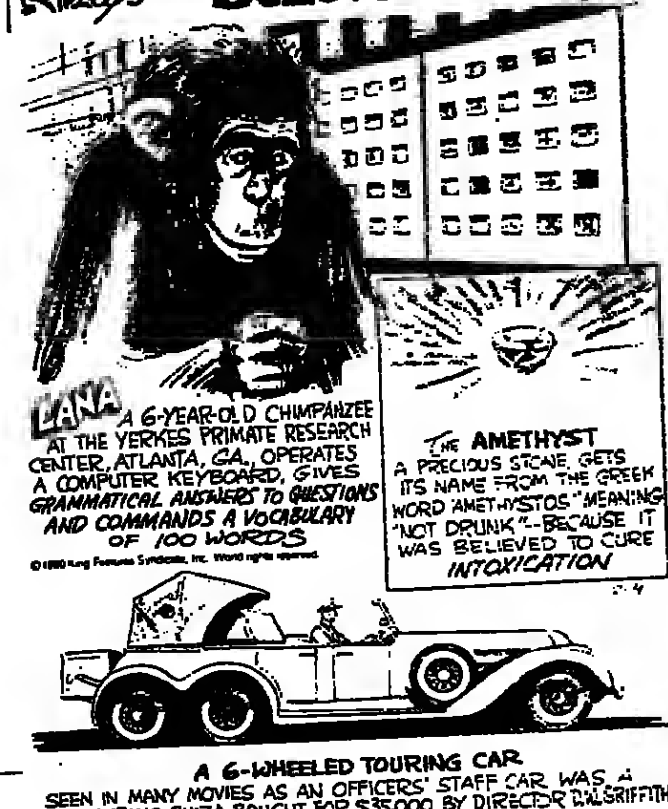
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DENNIS THE MENACE



Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz

Partner bids One Club. What would you respond with each of the following four hands?

1. ♠ QJ87 ♥ KJ32 ♦ J65 ♣ 84
2. ♠ J1085 ♥ AQ4 ♦ AQ8 ♣ K63
3. ♠ 63 ♥ Q873 ♦ 97 ♣ AKJ64
4. ♠ AK86 ♥ AQ82 ♦ AJ754 ♣ —

1. One heart. It would be wrong to respond one notrump to show a balanced hand with 6 to 9 points. Your first obligation is to seek a major suit fit, and you should practically always respond to one of a minor suit with a four-card major suit if you have one.

It is better to bid one heart than one spade. This will quickly reveal a 4-4 heart fit if it exists and, at the same time, give partner room to bid one spade if he has four cards in that suit. If you were to respond one spade, you might never find the possible 4-4 heart fit.

2. Three notrump. There is a great advantage to telling partner, in one bid, both the high-card content of your hand and your distribution as well. It is therefore better to ignore your scrawny spades and go directly to three notrump. This says you have 16 to 17 points, distribution that is probably 4-3-3-2 but might be 4-4-3-2, and strength or stoppers in the three unbid suits.

A two notrump response has the same requirements except that the point-count range is 13 to 15.

3. One heart. A two club response would indicate at least four trumps and 6 to 9 points; a three club response would indicate four or five trumps and 13 to 15 points. It follows that a raise to either two or three clubs would substantially misrepresent your values, and you should therefore look for another bid that comes closer to stating your actual values.

The best response is one heart, which has the advantage of being an ambiguous response. It indicates from 6 to 16 points and four or more hearts. You have no idea what partner will do next, but you will probably be able to show the club support later without committing your side to game. Your hearts are weak, of course, but it's better to misrepresent your heart strength than to bid two or three clubs.

4. One diamond. Despite the 18 high-card points, you should respond only one diamond, not two. You plan to bid two spades over the expected two club rebid by partner, and then bid three hearts over partner's possible rebid of three clubs. You will thus have represented your 4-4-5-0 distribution and a very good hand. Of course, the bidding may go altogether differently, in which case you'd bid a slam after partner revealed a good trump fit for any one of your suits.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
- 1 African lake
 - 2 Lock of hair
 - 3 Gown
 - 4 Play
 - 5 The person
 - 6 Give off
 - 7 Mountain range
 - 8 Variety of apple
 - 9 Congo
 - 10 Decorative design
 - 11 All — up
 - 12 Comedian
 - 13 Conway
 - 14 Noah's messenger
 - 15 Skiing resort
 - 16 Liquid measure
 - 17 Frying substance
 - 18 Daybreak
 - 19 Gallic deity
 - 20 Like some
 - 21 Family member
 - 22 In name only
 - 23 Steered clear of
 - 24 Frong
 - 25 Gramma
 - 26 deal case
 - 27 Little
 - 28 Biarritz
- DOWN
- 1 Ship's company
 - 2 Weather word
 - 3 Unmasked
 - 4 Stumbles
 - 5 Caddis
 - 6 Indian
 - 7 Audibility
 - 8 Sidewalk
 - 9 Drawing: slang
 - 10 Destroy, as glass
 - 11 Sacred song
 - 12 Spain's
 - 13 Partner
 - 14 Contested
 - 15 Calif. city
 - 16 Large urn
 - 17 Man, e.g.
 - 18 Phander
 - 19 Suppress
 - 20 Comedian
 - 21 Martin
 - 22 Choice
 - 23 Literary giant
 - 24 Construct
 - 25 On —



Yesterday's Answer

- 11 Sacred song
- 12 Spain's
- 13 Partner
- 14 Contested
- 15 Calif. city
- 16 Large urn
- 17 Man, e.g.
- 18 Phander
- 19 Suppress
- 20 Comedian
- 21 Martin
- 22 Choice
- 23 Literary giant
- 24 Construct
- 25 On —

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three X's, Y for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

L YVLTVE IWD TDVXR'N WVXP-
NLNV FVEDHV WV XVRTX WPX
RLNPDR PRND FLNNYV PX RDN

EPN ND FV L YVLTVE. — ADYTL GVPH
Yesterday's Cryptos: LOVE MAKES EVERYTHING
LOVELY; HATE CONCENTRATES ITSELF ON THE ONE
THING HATED. — GEORGE MACDONALD

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:42	7:02	12:41	3:55	6:15	7:45
Medina	5:46	7:06	12:43	3:53	6:11	7:31
Nejd	5:12	5:33	12:09	3:19	5:39	7:09

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Kidsworld
5:41 Grizzly Adams	World's Greatest Bounty Hunter
6:29 Housecall	Urinary Tract Infections
6:54 Big John, Little John	Very Little John
7:17 Switch	Legend of Macinus — PT. 2
8:00 NFL Playoffs	

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Al-Otaibah Drug Store	Al-Otaibah	20465
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TAIF		
Okaz Drug Store	Okaz St., Sharquiah	
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MONDAY

Afternoon Transmission
2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Champions of Solidarity

2:20 On Islam
2:30 Melody Time
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 Arabic Song

3:30 A Selection of Music
3:40 —
3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission
9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Gems of Guidance

9:10 Light Music
9:15 A Chat and a Song
9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge
10:00 A Viewpoint
10:10 Music
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
10:30 Dreamland
11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook
11:10 Music
11:15 In Concert
11:45 A Rendezvous With Dreams
12:00 Closedown

VOA,

P.M.
8:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
Opinion: Analyses
8:30 Dateline
News Summary
9:00 Special English:
News; Feature; The Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:30 Music USA:
(Standards)
10:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary
10:30 VOC Magazine
America: Letter Cultural: Letter
11:00 Special English: News
11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
VOA WORLD REPORT
Midnight
12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary
8:30 Sarah Ward
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsdesk
9:30 Opera Star
10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary
10:30 Sarah Ward
10:45 Something to Show
You
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 Piano Style
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News
12:40 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt
Evening Transmission
1:15 Ulster in Focus
1:30 Discovery
2:00 World News
2:09 News about Britain
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios
2:30 Sports International
2:40 Radio Newsreel
3:15 Promenade Concert
3:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News

4:09 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
5:15 Report on Religion
6:00 Radio Newsreel
6:15 Outlook
7:00 World News
7:09 Commentary
7:15 Sherlock Holmes
7:45 World Today
8:00 World News
8:09 Books and Writers
8:30 Take One
8:45 Sports Round-up
9:00 World News
9:09 News about Britain
9:15 Radio Newsreel
9:30 Farming World
10:00 Outlook News Summary
10:39 Stock Market Report
10:43 Look Ahead
10:45 Ulster in Focus
11:00 World News
11:09 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
12:15 Talkabout
12:45 Nature Notebook
1:00 World News
1:09 World Today
1:25 Financial News
1:35 Book Choice
1:40 Reflections
1:45 Sports Round-up
2:00 World News
2:09 Commentary
2:15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

— Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Early morning distractions interfere with work routine, but you'll catch up later. A distraught friend may get in touch with you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
You may be hesitant to commit yourself early in the day, but the p.m. finds you sure of your feelings. Don't mix business with recreation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) ♊
Don't try to evade domestic problems. Face facts and you'll come up with solutions. Nervousness could interfere with work efficiency.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21) ♋
Watch moodiness. A change of dating plans possible, but the alternative will prove to your liking. Serious talks favored.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) ♌
You may have mixed feelings re a purchase. Later check basics and decide what you really need. Be conservative re assets.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
How to put your best foot forward may be your concern now. Be yourself and be less concerned about how your personality goes over.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) ♎
There's a tendency for you to evade issues now, but if you will face things squarely, you'll find things work out favorably.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
A time to clear up misunderstandings among friends. Watch out for a difference of opinion with a test-ager or relative. Be flexible.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Be realistic in career dealings. Don't make decisions till you're sure of the facts. Consolidate your position. Watch cutting remarks.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Someone may be giving you the run-around. By day's end, you'll know the facts. Avoid loaning or borrowing money, esp. to new acquaintances.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Second thoughts needed re a business venture. Check out other options. Do nothing to jeopardize security. Use conservative tactics.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
An up and down time re relationships. Be willing to help others with responsibility. Stress the bright side in dealing with others.

هكذا من الاله



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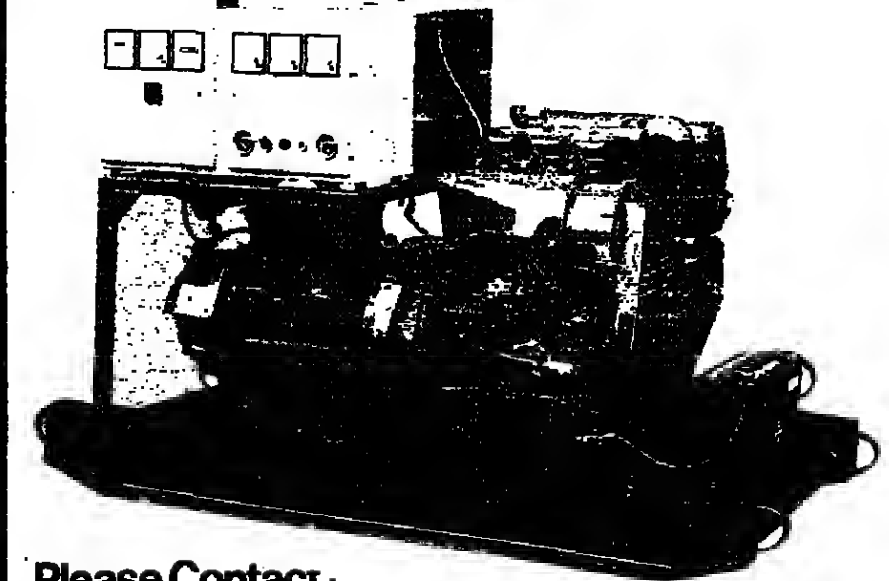
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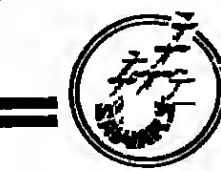
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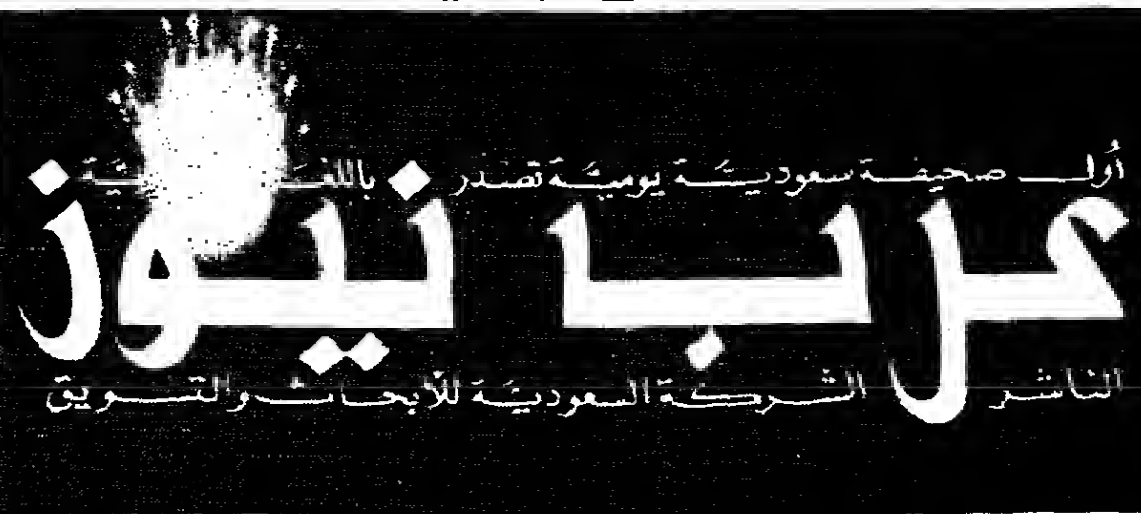
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PAGE 12

International

الطريق ١٧ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٠ هـ

'I'm treated well,' hostage tells mom

TEHRAN, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — One of two women hostages at the U.S. embassy has assured her family in a telephone conversation that she and the other captured Americans are being well-treated.

Elizabeth Ann Swift, the embassy's 38-year-old political officer, told her mother in the United States: "Listen, ma, I don't know what you're all hearing but they are treating us very, very well."

A tape-recording of the conversation, which apparently took place in the past few days, was released Sunday by the students occupying the embassy.

The students have claimed that letters from hostages published in the United States in which they complain of their conditions are forgeries.

Miss Swift said: "I take it that the whole United States is just up in arms and anything that anybody can do, you know, to just calm them down...and tell them that the Shah is just such an awful person. Why they're keeping him there. I don't know."

Miss Swift added: "The other part of it is that in taking the embassy what the kids were really worried about was (whether) the United States once more was going to try to overthrow the government here..."

"You know, I don't know what the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) was doing here, but it was doing things that it shouldn't have been doing and I just wish the United States would realize that too."

Miss Swift was one of two women kept at the embassy when others were freed on the orders of Ayatollah Khomeini last November. This was apparently because as a political officer, she was involved in reporting back to Washington on the situation in Iran.

Miss Swift tried to persuade her mother that she should report the telephone call to the State Department.

Her mother said: "I Don't know what I

ought to do about the State Department. I don't think I'd better tell them."

Meanwhile, the militants Sunday called off a mass march through Tehran scheduled for Monday. It was to be a demonstration of the support they had in the capital, a student spokesman said.

The spokesman declined to say why the decision had been taken, but he said a statement would be issued later.

The militants also said a special American delegation would arrive this week to hear Iran's complaints against the Shah and the U.S. government. State Department officials in Washington said they knew nothing about such a trip.

The students apparently called off the march to prevent it from coinciding with the unofficial inaugural speech of Iranian President Elect Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was due to make at Tehran's Behesht Zahra cemetery Monday.

They said they were still asking for demonstrations of support in provincial cities.

The students had planned the march after complaining in an open letter to revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini on Friday that their revelations of U.S. embassy documents were being ignored by the authorities.

They repeated these charges in a television broadcast Saturday night, accusing unnamed politicians of trying to sweep them aside.

In another development, Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council announced it would set up an 'international commission to investigate alleged crimes of the former Shah. An Egyptian journalist in London said the 50 American hostages held captive since Nov. 4 would be turned over to a "third party" when the commission members arrive in Iran.

It was not known if the embassy militants and revolutionary council were talking about a U.S. delegation being part of an investigative commission.



SURVIVORS: An unidentified member of the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Blackthorn* fights back tears and another sits bandaged shortly after their rescue. The *Blackthorn* was rammed by an oil tanker off the Florida coast and sank soon after. At least six Coast Guardsmen were killed.

For Rhodesia moves U.N. criticizes Britain

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 3 (R) — Fourteen nations, including the United States, have voted for a U.N. Security Council resolution criticizing Britain's handling of the transfer to black majority rule in Rhodesia. Saturday's resolution, carried by 14 votes to none, called on Britain to create conditions in Rhodesia that would ensure a free and fair election and avert the collapse of the Rhodesian independence settlement signed in London last November.

Donald McHenry, the chief American delegate, said after recording his vote that the U.S. doubted whether Britain needed a lecture on the conduct of free and fair elections "from those who obviously have no experience with such elections."

This remark was evidently aimed at the Soviet Union and East Germany, which had joined in the criticism of Britain and its governor in Rhodesia, Lord Soames, who was accused of partiality.

The resolution called for Rhodesian troops and auxiliary forces of political parties in the British colony to be confined to base in the run-up to the elections at the end of this month.

Britain, which was repeatedly accused in the debate of having violated the Rhodesia agreement, could have vetoed the proposals, but decided instead not to participate in the Council debate. This is a form of protest first introduced in the U.N. by Communist China, and never before exercised by Britain.

The United States, France, Norway and Portugal joined the non-aligned and Communist states in support of the resolution.

Afterwards, Sir Anthony Parsons, the chief British delegate, said Britain was doing its duty in Rhodesia. "I urge the Council to let us get on with it, unhampered, until independence is achieved in Zimbabwe," he said, using the African name for the colony.

If Britain decides that the Rhodesian forces should be confined to base, Lord Soames would have to give the order. The Council resolution said strict compliance with the London accord required this.

McHenry said that while the U.S. supported the resolution, he wanted to make it clear that it did not accept the charges of British violations of the London accord.

"We view the resolution as calling upon the British government and the parties to do those things which the British government is already trying to do and which it could accomplish with greater certainty if only all parties would increase their co-operation," he said.

The resolution strongly condemned South Africa for what it called "interference in the internal affairs" of Rhodesia and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of any South African forces from the colony.

Parsons said on Wednesday that the small South African contingent which guarded the Rhodesian end of the Beit Bridge, linking South Africa and Rhodesia, had been withdrawn.

Crucial U.N. test case

Human rights to be debated

GENEVA, Feb. 3 (R) — The main United Nations body concerned with human rights opened a six-week session Monday with the prospect of sharp political confrontations over Afghanistan, Iran, Kampuchea, and the Middle East.

The United States is determined to have Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan debated by the human rights commission, newly expanded from 32 to 43 states.

The Americans argue that the commission has stated in the past that intervention by foreign troops is an automatic violation of human rights.

U.N. Human Rights Director Theodor Van Boven said the session might become a test case showing whether the international community is still willing to progress further with cooperation in Human Rights despite tension over Afghanistan and the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

But Van Boven of the Netherlands was not optimistic. "The political climate, it seems, is not so favorable," he told reporters.

The commission has often come under attack as a watchdog without teeth, easily diverted, slow to act and ineffective when it does.

Veteran negotiators predict the toughest negotiations might be over procedural issues which could delay substantive debate.

After choosing an Asian chairman, the commission's first task will be to decide in which order to deal with 29 issues on its agenda.

This could be used as a means to block detailed examination of controversial problems by leaving them for the closing days.

Chile, Southern Africa and Israel have been outstanding issues before the commission, leading some Western delegates to accuse it of bias in its approach to human rights problems.

But diplomats saw signs of a thaw last year, when the commission approved a convention against hostage-taking and named countries accused of human rights violations. Austria and Sweden, both leading neutral defenders of human rights, have since left the commission, so has Uganda, a commission member while former President Idi Amin was in power.

New members this year include Algeria, Byelorussia, Mongolia, Argentina, Syria, Morocco and Britain.

Kampuchea was dissolved by the commission last year until this session, over Western objections. Delegates avoided debate on a report listing allegations of widespread violations in Kampuchea by Pol Pot's administration, which is still recognized in the U.N. as the official representative of Kampuchea.

Since then Pol Pot officials have submitted complaints that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have used chemical weapons and have stolen relief supplies distributed by international welfare agencies.

Western diplomats said they would make new efforts this year to have this whole situation debated.

Draw gives India series win

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3 (R) — India, which held a winning 2-0 lead, and Pakistan drew the sixth and final cricket Test here Sunday.

Pakistan, needing 265 to win in 280 minutes, was 179 for six at the close. They were 122 for four at the start of the final 20 overs but only abandoned the chase when Javed Miandad, who made a dazzling 46, was sixth out in the seventh over.

Hopes of a Pakistan win had dimmed when India's last pair Karsan Ghavri and Dilip Doshi, who held the Pakistani bowling at bay for 23 minutes Saturday, resisted for a further 40 minutes Sunday morning, adding 19 runs to raise India's total to 205.

Pakistan then had to score just under a run a minute to win, not an easy task with the worn pitch making stroke play hazardous.

Convicts take over U.S. prison

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 3 (AP) — Convicts who took control of the New Mexico State Penitentiary in a bloody riot that claimed at least five lives released two of their 11 captives Sunday in exchange for reporters, official said.

State Prison Warden Jerry Griffin said early Sunday that nine prison guards still were being held hostage as the takeover entered its second day. One guard was released Saturday night.

Griffin confirmed that at least five inmates had died, some after being "beaten up pretty badly."

Authorities have said they feared that 10 or more prisoners had been killed in the takeover of the prison, which houses over 1,100 inmates.

Two-way radio conversations between inmates and information gathered by television newsman John Andrews indicated that as many as 20 inmates might be dead.

Late Saturday state officials released a list of 11 demands by prisoners, including better food, less crowded conditions, improved recreation and education facilities and no retaliation. Prison officials said they could not comply with a request to allow reporters inside unless hostages were released.

Inmates agreed to exchange hostages for reporters, but the arrangement broke down after two guards were exchanged for a television newsman and a columnist.

Guards James Bustos and Michael Schmidt were released shortly after midnight. The reporters left the prison after being inside for over an hour.

The television newsman, who was not named, and Santa Fe newsman Ernie Millig, an independent columnist who does a daily broadcast report, were allowed inside. Neither was immediately available for comment.

Inmates on Saturday had released another guard, Lt. Joe Anaya, who had been described by state officials as "badly in need of medical attention." He was reported in satisfactory condition at St. Vincent hospital.

Officials hit Cambodian relief march

BANGKOK, Feb. 3 (AP) — After pouring tens of thousands of tons of relief supplies into Cambodia, Western aid officials here are no longer speaking of "starving" Cambodians. And they believe a celebrity-led "March for Survival" may do more harm than good.

Since last fall, when sick and starving Cambodians staggered across the border to make camp in the tall grasses of Thailand, there have been few reports of people on the edge of real starvation either from inside Cambodia or from along the border.

For this reason, aid workers here say a group of Western politicians and celebrities arriving here now for a "March for Survival" are coming with misconceptions about the current state of relief efforts for the Cambodians.

Since the aid projects geared up last October, more than 100,000 tons of Western relief supplies have been transported into Cambodia by air, sea and in a little-publicized "land bridge" across the border from Thailand.

These land deliveries, using trucks, backpacks, bicycles and oxcarts are the most politically sensitive, and those involved say they are working only because they are being carried out quietly.

One angry relief expert here, who asked not to be identified, called the planned march "an indecent provocation" and said the marchers are coming "five years too late" to help Cambodia.

He said: "We are afraid the land bridge that already exists will be compromised."

In an official statement, the United Nations Children's Fund, one of the major coordinators of the four-month-old relief programs, said, "We regret that the people who organized the march didn't inform themselves better about Cambodia."

The march includes politicians and such celebrities as U.S. singer Joan Baez and Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann, who plan to make a symbolic delivery of foodstuffs at the Cambodian border.

Since last October, there has been a daily airlift of supplies to Phnom Penh which now involves four aircraft and about 100 tons of food and small vehicles each day.

Ships with supplies from a variety of donors are calling at Cambodia's deep-water port of Kompong Som, where 40,000 tons of aid have begun to break through a bottleneck and move from warehouses by truck and train for distribution around the country, aid workers said.

Despite the objections of the Phnom Penh government, 50 to 100 trucks each day are distributing supplies to refugees on both sides of the Thai-Cambodian border, with much of the food and medicine then being carried deeper inside Cambodia by the people themselves.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Stories of third, fourth and fifth men must begin with the first and second. They were Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, the British Foreign Office men who were exposed as Soviet spies. They fled to Moscow in 1951 before they could be arrested.

The third man was Kim Philby, the most notorious of the British spy ring that embraced Communism in the Thirties. Though Philby was suspected as soon as the first two fled to Moscow, he strongly denied the charges and try as they might the authorities were not able to prove them.

After extensive work, U.S. and British intelligence men collected enough evidence to nail Philby. But he too ran off to Russia via Beirut in 1963. Soon after, there was a clamor about a fourth man whom Philby was supposed to have tipped off as he did Burgess and MacLean. But all the authorities had were rumors, and the matter was forgotten.

The story returned to the front pages of British and world papers late last year after the publication of a book whose author, nicknamed the fourth man — none other than Anthony Blunt, arts adviser to the Queen.

The ring was tightened on the spies when writers and newspapers confirmed that the fifth man was John Cairncross, who had long ago retired from public life and settled in Rome.

The string of British spies swept into my mind when, a few days ago, a journalist I had known in Beirut stepped into my office and blurted out that he was the sixth man.

The man said he had decided to confess to the world and wanted *Ashary Al Awsat* to have the scoop. But when I sounded doubtful he insisted he knew Kim Philby from the bar of Beirut's Saint George where he not only nodded to him frequently, but sometimes exchanged how-do-you-do's.

Still unconvinced, I asked him why he suddenly wanted to expose himself as a Soviet spy against the British. With a sigh, he said that for some years now he had felt neglected. He observed that Burgess and MacLean probably would have been executed had they been arrested in 1951 during the cold war, and Kim Philby would have received a long term in prison if he were arrested in 1963. But times had changed so much since then that Blunt did not even lose his title, while the long-forgotten Cairncross found himself getting as much attention as a movie star.

The man again sighed, saying, "If I could prove I was the sixth man, the *Times* would trumpet it in a front-page story. The *Guardian* would give me six columns. I would have television interviews with the B.B.C. and the big American networks. I would write a book that would sell a million copies."

When the man came to himself, he looked at me to find that signs of disbelief were still lingering on my face. So he asked, "Would you believe I'm the sixth man's assistant?"

I did not.

Translated from *Ashary Al Awsat*

2 separatists dead in Spain

MADRID, Feb. 3 (Agencies) — Spanish police have found the bodies of two alleged Basque separatist guerrillas and an extreme rightist group said it killed them to avenge the deaths of six policemen three days ago.

The body of 18-year-old Yolanda Gonzalez Martin was found near Madrid, she had been shot through the head.

Police in the Basque region found the bullet-riddled corpse of Jose Maria Zubizarain near the area of Friday's attack on the policemen.

"The Spanish Basque Battalion" claimed responsibility for the two killings.

The rightist group also threatened further attacks on alleged ETA activists in Madrid.

From page one

have been recognized by the United Nations and all international organizations and conferences," he said.

Normalization, he said, does not imply opening borders with Israel and maintaining diplomatic relations. It means the liberation of all occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem and the creation of an independent Palestinian state in Palestine. At the same time Begin must give up his arrogance, intransigence and his expansionist designs on Arab property where he is changing their names to Hebrew.

Prince Fahd made an impassioned appeal to the Arabs to recognize the gravity of the situation in their region, abandon petty differences and prove to the world that the Arab will is quite capable of wrestling their rights as they are also qualified to stand up to their enemies.

هكذا من الامل